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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXV NO. 163 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 12, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ZANZIBAR INDIANS TO RESORT TO PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Failure Of Redress Goads Them To Direct Action

Dealers In India Urged To Stop Imports

GOVT. OF INDIA APPROACHED TO ASK DELEGATES TO VISIT ZANZIBAR

ZANZIBAR, July 11.

The Zanzibar Indian Association cables:—

A conference of Indian clove merchants has resolved that the only course now to obtain redress against the clove monopoly is passive resistance, and it has decided that the first step in the clove strike is the complete withdrawal of Indians from the internal and external clove trade.

STOP CLOVE IMPORTS

The conference further appeals to clove importers in India to sympathise and cease clove importation.

Urge Commerce Chambers and Congress institutions to take immediate steps to this end.

Demand that the Government of India should impose an embargo on cloves without delay, and

Request the Congress to depute one prominent leader for enquiry into the situation.

DELEGATES' VISIT TO ZANZIBAR

The Conference urge the Government of India to arrange for the unofficial Indian delegates to the Indo-British trade talks in London to visit Zanzibar prior to their return to India.—A. P.

DROWNING DISASTER

Boat Capsizes Due To Over Crowding: 5 Dead, 14 Missing

JALGAON: July 11.

Five persons were drowned and fourteen others are reportd to be missing, when a ferry boat plying for hire on the River Girna, near Bhadgaon, capsized in midstream.

Overcrowding is said to be the cause of the grave disaster

The boat could carry twenty passengers but on this occasion nearly fifty were in it at the time of the accident.

Immediate help was rendered and thirty persons were rescued. —A. P.

LITTLE ENTENTE ECONOMIC MOVES

Sequel To Recent Danube Meeting

BELGRADE

One of the objects of the present spate of diplomatic visits and talks in central and eastern Europe is an effort to make the little entente economically independent of any great power.

A number of steps in this direction have already been taken.

Czechoslovakia has agreed to take Rumanian petrol in exchange for manufactured goods, principally munitions of war from the famous Skoda works.

She has now also agreed to take large quantities of Yugoslav raw materials in exchange for manufactures. This is one of the results of the recent conference of the three little entente Prime Ministers in a steamer on the Danube.

It is announced that an agreement has been reached whereby the Skoda works will be given the construction of new plant for the Yugoslav Pig-iron producing works at Veresh and Kranj These works are to provide the raw material, for the great new iron and steel works at Zenica of which the new plant has been built by Germans.—Reuter.

Lukouchaio Incident Settled?

Result Of Negotiations?

LONDON, July 11.

A Tientsin message says the Japanese announce that the Lukouchaio incidence has been settled as a result of negotiations.—Reuter.

HOSTILITIES RENEWED

Report Of Tentative Agreement Denied

PEIPING, July 11.

Hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese troops were resumed to-night, dissipating the reports of a tentative Agreement reached. The Japanese reports state that the scene of fighting is now only six miles west of the city, in which direction heavy gunfire is audible. The Chinese deny accepting the terms.—Reuter.

DRIVE AGAINST REBELS CONTINUES

VALENIA, July 11.

The drive against the insurgents in the west and southwest of Madrid is continuing, states an official communique. The Government, this morning, captured Villanueva Delpardillo, 15 miles due west of the Capital, capturing 600 prisoners and much materials.—Reuter.

POPE'S PRAY FOR PEACE

VATICAN CITY, July 11.

An exhortation pray for peace was made by the Pope in a 12-minute broadcast, which is his first since Christmas. The Pope was speaking in a clear and strong voice.—Reuter.

Arab Rulers Respond To Palestine Appeal

Iraq And Koweit Will Protest Against Partition And Back Up People's Demand

Emir Of Trans-Jordan Asks Arab Higher Committee To Study Moral Of Report But Assures He Will Not Fail To Help

JERUSALEM., July 10.

The intimation that the Iraq Government will officially protest to the British Government against the proposed partition of Palestine has been received by the Arab Higher Committee from the Premier of Iraq who stated that Iraq opposed the partition and would help the Arabs to secure their full national demands.

Will Not Fail Them

The Emir of Koweit replied similarly.

The Emir of Trans-Jordan replied that the Royal Commission's report contains a profound moral which he advises the Committee to study and reiterates that he will not fail to assist the Arabs to attain their goal.—Reuter.

Cawnpore Reception Sequel

Shouts "Inquilab Zindabad" Before Railway Police Station

CAWNPORE, July 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Mohd. Asraf and Pandit Lal Bahadur Sastri, M. L. A., arrived here last night "en route" to Hamirpur.

As the train steamed into the station, a number of Congressmen who had gathered to welcome them shouted slogans whereupon a Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police, it is alleged, arrested Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, a Congress leader of Cawnpore, and took him to the police station.

Hearing of the arrest of Pandit Sharma, Pandit Jawaharlal hastened to the Railway Police Station and offered himself for arrest shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" five times.

Pandit Sharma refused to furnish a security and was subsequently released.—A. P.

Bihar Governor Sends For Congress Leader

Puppets' Resignation Sequel

MUZAFFARPUR, July 11.

Babu Shri Krishna Sinha, the leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Assembly, has received a telegram from the Secretary to the Governor informing him of the resignation of the present Ministry and requesting him to help in the formation of the Council of Ministers.

FOR INTERVIEW WITH H. E.

The telegram expresses regret at the illness of Babu Shri Krishna Sinha and enquires, which date next week would suit him to interview His Excellency.

CONGRESS LEADER'S REPLY

Babu Shri Krishna Sinha has replied: 'Thanks for your enquiries. Will wire to-morrow date of arrival at Ranchi."—A. P.

Mr. Sinha To Reply After Consulting Friends

MASHRAK, July 11.

Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, the leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Legislative Assembly arrived at Mashrak this morning. It is understood that after consultating his friends, he will send a reply to the Governor regarding his invitation to form the Ministry.—A.P.

Towards Formation Of Stable Ministry In Bihar

RANCHI: July 10.

The Associated Press understands that a formal resignation from the Ministry has been submitted to-day to the Governor by Mr. Mhd. Yunus, the Premier, on behauf of himself and his colleagues in the Cabinet, with effect from such date as the Congress Party decides to accept the same and as may be convenient for the Governor.

His Excellency is understood to have intimated the Premier that before finally accepting his resignation he desired to ascertain the position in regard to the alternative Ministry.

INVITATION TO CONGRESS

His Excellency has telegraphed to Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Assembly inviting his assistance in forming the Council of Ministers.

Interviewed by the Associated Press. Mr. Yunus stated that he submitted his resignation on his own initiative immediately on receiving the news of the Congress decision to accept office from the Associated Press on the night of July 7.—A. P.

PROBLEMS OF PEASANTS AND WORKERS

Mr. Abdul Bari On Need Of Solution

MASHRAK, July 11.

Mr. Abdul Bari, in the course of his presidential address at the Bihar Political Conference, surveyed the political situation generally and dwelt upon the peasants' and workers' problems. He hoped that Congress Ministry in Bihar would utilise the constitution for developing mass consciousness.—United Press.

ABOLITION OF ZEMINDARI

Bihar Conference Passes Resolution

MASHRAK, July 11.

The Bihar Provincial Conference, after a heated discussion, passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution that clause favouring the abolition of Zemindari be added to the Karachi Fundamental Rights Resolution.

The Conference concluded this afternoon after passing several other resolutions.—A.P.

REAL WORK OUTSIDE LEGISLATURE

Congress Accepts Office To Advance Freedom Movement

MASHRAK, July 11.

Addressing the Bihar Provincial Political Conference which commenced here last evening, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that because Congress had accepted office, it did not mean that there was no work for Congressmen outside the Legislature. As a matter of fact real work lay outside the Legislature.

Rajendra Babu proceeding related the circumstances leading to the acceptance decision of the Working Committee. The Working Committee had decided to accept office only with a view to advance the freedom movement and it was necessary that outside work should be carried on vigorously because that was the only way to give strength to those who were in the Council and Assembly Chambers.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in conclusion explained that they had accepted offices to see whether they could relieve the country's poverty and abolish repressive laws, etc., because Britishers claimed that they had given India some measure of autonomy through the constitution and that claim would be tested by the Congress accepting office.—U. P.

Sirdar's Suggestion To Nariman

Formulate Definite Charges And Suggest Composition Of Tribunal

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The mere ready acceptance of the offer of an enquiry is not enough. What is now required is that Mr. Nariman should forthwith formulate definite charges and suggest the composition of the Tribunal and forward them to Gandhiji so that the unhappy controversy may come to an early end," says Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement to the Press:—

Sjt. Nariman has issued a statement on the 10th instant with reference to the appointment of a tribunal in my statement issued from Wardha.

I note that he admits our Worli interview in substance. However, I must point out that the passage in my statement to the effect that Sjt. Nariman saw me with a view to ask me to help him in the election has not, as he states, "crept into my statement inadvertently." I repeat it as a fact that at that interview he did definitely ask me to help him in the election and I declined to do so for the reasons which I gave him. There was no question of my working against him.

But this matter does not rest there. On his finding that I was not prepared to help him in the election as he desired me to do, he brought pressure to bear upon me through common friends to help him.

More than this I need not state at present as the whole matter I expect will soon be under inquiry. I only wish to add that the mere ready acceptance of the offer of an "inquiry" is not enough—what is now required is that Sjt. Nariman should forthwith formulate definite charges and suggest the composition of the tribunal and forward them to Gandhiji so that this unhappy controversy may come to an early end.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART

Willingdon's Move To Hold It At Burlington House

LONDON, July 11.

The suggestion that a comprehensive Exhibition of Indian Art should be held at Burlington House is supported by Lord Willingdon in a letter to the "Sunday Times".

He says that after consultation with experts and authorities in India it has been found possible to hold the Exhibition. It will be a great gesture on our part to show our real interest in what always has been in the past, and I hope may be in the future, a principal part of Indian culture.—A.P.

America's Two New Battleships

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The State Department announces that owing to the other Governments declining to give assurances to maintain the fourteen inch limit, America's two new battleships will carry sixteen inch guns. —Reuter.

CONGRESS CABINET FULFILLED ITS DUTY

Mrs. Naidu On Wardha Decision

WARDHAGANJ, July 11.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, member of the Working Committee, when interviewed on the office acceptance resolution passed at Wardha, said:

"The resolution of the Working Committee needs no comment. It explains itself with complete lucidity. The duty of the Working Committee is not merely to direct and control the nation's affairs but also to interpret and execute the will of the nation in arriving at grave and far-reaching decisions. On this occasion the members of the Congress Cabinet, keenly aware of their joint responsibility, have fulfilled their duty with a singular unity of purpose."—A.P.

DEVELOPMENT OF NYASALAND

LONDON, July 10.

Sir Robert Bell has been appointed by the Colonial Office Commissioner to enquire into the public revenue expenditure in Nyasaland and also to examine the question of further development. He will proceed to Nyasaland early in September.—Reuter's Special.

SATYAMURTI TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT OF ASSEMBLY

Protest Against Action Against Tribes On N. W. F. P.

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., Deputy leader, Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, has given notice of the following motions for the adjournment of the business of the House, on the first day of the session of the Legislative Assembly, or the next available day for the purpose to consider:—

1. The futile and costly policy of the Government of India in respect of the Tribes on the North Western Frontier of India.

2. The misrepresentation of India's feelings and aspirations at the Imperial Conference by the Hon'ble Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan.

3. The action of the Government of India through their representative, at the World Sugar Conference, in agreeing that India shall not export sugar by sea, except to Burma.

4. The failure of Government of India to take prompt and effective action to protect the legitimate interests of Indians in Zanzibar in respect of the recent proposed discriminatory legislation.

5. The failure of the Government of India to take prompt and effective action to protect the interests of Indians in South Africa.

6. The action of the Government of India in perpetuating Ottawa, in spite of the declared verdict of the Assembly, without concluding an agreement to take its place promptly.—United Press.

ETON BEAT HARROW

LONDON, July 10.

In a two day match between Eton and Harrow which commenced yesterday Eton won by seven wickets.

HARROW: 118 and 211 for 5 declared. (Holt: 111).

ETON: 171 (Mann: 57; Boughey: 50; Stewart 6 64) and 159 for 3 (Barnardo: 62 not out).—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EDEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE

BERLIN, July 11.

Great prominence is given in the press to Mr. Eden's week-end visit to France and the report that he would confer with the British Ambassador in Paris. Criticism of France's decision to suspend nternational control in the Pyrenees continues, and is characterised by the "Volkischer Boebachter" as a blackmailing manoeuvre designed to force England's hand.—Reuter.

ITALY CONCERNED AT FRANCE'S THREAT

ROME, July 11.

"Is it a bluff or a challenge," asks the "Regime Fascista" recording Italy's astonishment and concern at France's threat to call off the control in the Pyrenees. It adds that if it is a challenge Italy and Germany won't hesitate to take it up. Millions of Fascists are ready to rise up against Communism and cross the Mediterranean to bear their faith. For this to happen one sign from the Duce will be enough.—Reuter.

COMPOSER GERSHWIN DEAD

HOLLYWOOD, July 11.

The death has occurred of composer George Gershwin after an operation of tumour in the brain. Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Bride for a Mysore Lingayet double graduate in permanent Government Service, of 24 years' age, beautiful. Apply with photos Box No. 9715, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: A qualified and experienced Spinner and Carder for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay, must have at least 15 years' experience and served in a well-reputed Mill. Apply stating qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Mehta, first floor, Pallonji Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. (8693)

Wanted a qualified Dyer and Bleacher also an Engineer for a Weaving Mill with turbine Engine and ready cotton purchaser for a Weaving Mill; must have long experience and served in reputed Mill; apply stating qualification and experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Mehta, first floor, Pallonji Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. (8714)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

We earnestly request Employers to co-operate with us in reducing Unemployment to a certain extent by asking the following Unemployed Adletisers to call. An interview will give them some relief and if anyone of them is found useful to you we shall be happy with the idea of our efforts in this direction are bearing healthy fruits. We have been taking Free Adlets of the helpless Unemployed who are unable to make payment even one anna to defray the cost of the smallest possible advertisement for giving publicity to their requirement. (105)

Labhshanker B. Raval, Diamond Cutters Building, Dhunjee Street, Bombay 3, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job in some Office or Godown. Is experienced in Cotton and Seed Export work. (90—38)

K. V. Dighe, C/o The Gajanan Stores, Bhavani Shanker Road, Dadar, Bombay 14. Now Unemployed seeks the job of a Rent or Bill Collector. Can arrange for security if required. (91—11)

Choonilal Mohonlal Modi, Mahavirswami Jain Mandir, Pydhownie, Bombay, 3, Now Unemployed seeks a job as a Compounder. Will any kind hearted Doctor come forward and assist? (92—32)

Bomansha Pallonji Patel, Vakeel Street, Surat, Now Unemployed, desires the post of an Estate Manager or at some Country Liquor Distillery. Experienced in the work. (93—35)

G. E. Thanawalla, Near Abbas Building, No. 36. J. J. Hospital Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job as a Press Manager. Has good experience of Estimating and Labour Control in Printing Presses. Willing to go upcountry. Salary required is only Rs. 35 per month. Barely a living wage. (94—45)

62. TO BE LET

To Let a Block at Lamington Road in Cinema Circle, good locality: Suitable for office. On reasonable rent, write Box No. 8695, "Bombay Chronicle".

125 MOTOR DRIVING SCHOOLS

Motor Driving Taught Within Ten days on our car. (Instructions given easily). Apply Box No. 8694, "Bombay Chronicle".

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Senior Cambridge Institute. All Matric failed lose not this chance. Appear for December Cambridge examination. Last date is the 10th of July. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, 13th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road. (5465)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

A progressive Life Office invites applications for Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency. Offers attractive terms with hereditary renewals. Also option of appointment as Branch Secretary on satisfactory work Apply in confidence, Box No. 5802, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 hours noon of MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1937, for the supply of 10,500 Metre Gauge Jodka Teak Half Round Sleepers Size 6' x 9" x 4, 1|2" and 1,500 Jodka Teak Semi Square Sleepers for Joints Size 6' x 9" x 4, 1|2" with top width 6" minimum, to this Railway to be delivered F. O. R. Jamnagar, subject to passing.

Each Tender should be accompanied by this Railway Auditor's Receipt for Rs. 500 as earnest money for due execution of agreement without which no Tender will be considered. Earnest money will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers.

Sleepers are to be delivered within one month from the date of receipt of order.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or assign reasons for non-acceptance.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per form from the Office of the Undersigned.

MADHAVSINHJI, K. S.,
Superintendent of Stores,
Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
Date, 6th July, 1937.
(5811)

Public Notices.

THE NARSINGGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1937, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1936.
2nd To elect one of the Directors who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3rd To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th July 1937 to 12th August, 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGGIRJI GYANGIRJI,
Agent.
Bombay, Dated 30-6-1937.
5816.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, 1937, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) To transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1936.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 15th July, 1937, to SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing & Selling Agents.
5814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the 2nd Debenture holders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay at 3 P.M. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1937, to transact the following business:—

"To ELECT a 2nd Debenture holders' Director for the Current Year to the Board of Directors of the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. in place of the retiring Director Mr. Narottumdas Vallabhdas, as provided under the 2nd Debenture Trust Deed."

The retiring Director is eligible for being re-elected.

Debenture holders are requested to attend the above Meeting with their 2nd Debenture bearer bonds, to secure admission to the said Meeting.

GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA,
Managing Agents & Selling Agents.
Bombay 9th July 1937.
5815.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. FRANK LAZARUS, proprietor of Messrs Mathews & Co., carrying on business as Cutlers, Grinders, Electro-Platers, Sharpeners, etc., at Meadows Street, Bombay, has sold his business together with the Goodwill thereof to Messrs. E. MICMOR & CO., of Bombay, as from the 10th June, 1937.

All claims arising in respect of goods, etc. supplied or services rendered to Messrs. Mathews and Co., upto and including the 10th day of June 1937 will be met and discharges by Mr Frank Lazarus and he will be solely responsible for the due payment of all moneys claimed in regard thereto.

Messrs. E. MICMOR & CO., are continuing this business at the same old address and they trust that all the old patrons will extend to them the same patronage and custom as hitherto.
5806.

Public Notices.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

This Dividend will be declared early in August, and the Registers will be closed A FEW DAYS AFTER the date of declaration for the preparation of the dividend. To ensure direct receipt of the dividend, holders of unregistered shares must get their Transfers registered and are advised to lodge such transfers at the Corporation's Rangoon Office as early as possible preferably in advance of the prospective date of the declaration of the dividend early in August.

Transfers executed after 31st March, 1937, not bearing Burma stamps in payment of Duty will be returned to senders.
(5812)

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, AJMER.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 10TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of those policy holders of the Society who are entitled to vote under Article 82 will be held at the Registered Office of the Society on 2nd August, 1937 at 5 p.m. for the purpose of electing a Director out of such of the policy holders as be eligible under Article 83.

Raja Ranchhorsen retires this year and is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
P. G. MARATHEY,
General Manager.
Dated, 3rd July, 1937.
(5813)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

SLUDGE MANURE FOR SALE

TENDERS for the purchase of the surplus sludge manure (about 20 tons to 25 tons per month) produced at the Dadar Purification Works during the dry season will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1937.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Sludge Manure", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 250.

Form of tender will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 8-7-1937.
(5808)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 35,000 tons (10 per cent more or less at buyers option) approved qualities of Indian or Foreign Coal between October 1937 and September 1938, weighed and delivered into the Company's lighters in Bombay harbour.

Further details are available on application to the Undersigned from whom the form of contract may be obtained.

Tenders will be received up to Noon on 2nd August, 1937 and should remain open till 10th August.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents:
THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Home Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(5817)

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Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

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A GREAT EXPERIMENT

Teaching Mill Workers To Supplementary Occupation

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan":—

The Ahmedabad Labour Union, has of late started a great experiment which is likely to prove of great interest and importance to all labour organisations. The essence of the experiment consist in training its members to a supplementary occupation in addition to their principal occupation in the mills so that in the event of a lock-out, strike or loss of employment otherwise, they would always have something to fall back upon instead of being faced with the prospect of starvation. A mill-hand's life is ever full of vicissitudes. Thrift and economy, no doubt, provide a sort of remedy and it would be criminal to neglect them. But the savings thus made cannot carry one far, seeing the vast bulk of our mill labourers are always struggling on the margin of bare subsistence. Moreover it would never do for a working man during strike or unemployment to rest idly at home. There is nothing more injurious to his morale and self-respect than enforced idleness. The working class will never feel secure or develop a sense of self-assurance and strength unless its members are armed with an unfailing subsidiary means of subsistence to serve as a second string to their bow in a crisis.

INDIA DATES FROM 1918.

The idea of a subsidiary occupation for the mill-hands was first conceived by me during the eventful 23 days' strike of the Ahmedabad mill-hands in the year 1918. It occurred to me then that if the strike was to be successful the mill-hands must have an occupation that would maintain them wholly or partly. They must not rely upon doles. During the strike many of them were employed on unskilled labour. It was then that I mooted my suggestion to teach mill-hands a subsidiary occupation. But my suggestion remained a dead letter till the next strike came. A sort of a beginning was made then. But it was difficult to bring into being all of a sudden an effective organisation for teaching subsidiary occupations. With the end of the second strike died also the effort of find and teach suitable occupations.

An organised and systemaic effort is now being made by the Labour Union in that direction. Mill-hands are being taught to select occupations which they can practice in their leisure hours at home and which would give them substantial relief in times of unemployment. These are ginning, cleaning, carding and spinning of cotton, weaving, tailoring, soap and paper making, type-setting etc.

LABOURER'S SKILL IS HIS CAPITAL

I hold that a working knowledge of a variety of occupations is to the working class what metal is to the capitalist. A labourer's skill is his capital. Just as the capitalist cannot make his capital fructify without the co-operation of labour, even so the working man cannot make his labour fructify without the co-operation of capital. And if both labour and capital have the gift of intelligence eually developden in them and have confidence in their capacity to secure a fair deal, each at the hands of the other, they would get to respect and appreciate each other as equal partners in a common enterprise. They need not regard each other as inherently irreconcilable antagonists. But the difficulty is that whilst to-day capital is organised and seems to be securely entrenched, labour is not. The intelligence of the working man is cramped by his soulless, mechanical occupation which leaves him little scope or chance to develop his mind. It has prevented him from realising the power and full dignity of his status. He has been taught to believe that his wages have to be dictated by capitalists instead of his demanding his own terms. Let him only be organised along right lines and have his intelligence quickened, let him learn a variety of occupations, and he will be able to go about with his head erect and never be afraid of being without means of sustenance.

GROSS SUPERSTITIONS

It is the grossest of superstitions for the working man to believe that he is helpless before the employers. The effort of the Labour Union in Ahmedabad is to dispel this superstition in a concrete manner. Its experiment, therefore, ought to be welcomed by all concerned. Success will depend on an inflexible determination on the part of the Labour Union to follow up the good beginning that has been made, with unflagging perseverance. It must have the right sort of instructors who can arouse among the workers an intelligent interest in their work. A handicraft plied merely mechanically can be as cramping to the mind and soul as any other pursuit taken up mechanically. An unintelligent effort is like a corpse from which the spirit has departed.

SAWARKAR AT SHOLAPUR

Congress To Boycott Reception Function

(From A Correspondent,)
SHOLAPUR, (By Mail.)

Barristar Sawarkar is coming to Sholapur, during the third week of this month. In a meeting of the City Congress Committee, held on the 8th, it was unanimously decided that the Congress workers, should not participate in the reception of Barristar Sawarkar, when he visits Sholapur. The resolution further adds that the decision has been taken, as no satisfactory explanation has been made by Sawarkar for his Sangli speech.

SEQUEL TO BALLAD SINGING.

Seven accused have been charged under nine different sections the I.P.C., such as Sec. 143, 145, 147, 149, 152, 332, 353, 427, 117 and 34, for having committed offences under these sections on 23rd June 1937, at the time of the ballad singing programme of Hari Bhau Bhandare, at Bhusar Galli.

The names of the accused are. (1) Haribhau Bhandare (2) Anant Keru Bhosle (3) Bhagwan Mukund Patki (4) Ramchandra Maharudra Vibhute (5) Laxman Vyankaya Goski (6) Chanaya Swami and (7) Bhimashankar Rajmane.

EVIDENCE.

All the accused were placed before the City Magistrate, Rao Saheb Mr. Atre on 29th June. In his evidence, the Sub-Inspector, Mr. Sanjana, narrated the incidents that had occurred during the disturbance. He stated that at the time of the programme a large number of people had assembled for the performance and, when he and other police constables asked the men to remove themselves from the public thoroughfare, they refused to move from the place. The first three accused having been asked to do the same also refused, and, the police, while performing their duty, were assaulted by the remaining four accused, and hence all the accused were arrested. The case is proceeding.

The accused are defended by a well-known Poona pleader, Com. P. N. Phadke. All the accused are on bail. The number of prosecution witnesses is 23.

At day break on the 9th, while the mill-workers were running to the factories, a young youth is alleged to have assaulted another man in Navi Peth, with a sharp knife. The assaulted person is reported to be the the father-in-law of the assailant. The assaulted person succumbed to his injuries, immediately. The police made an Panchnama. The cause of the assault is not known.

ATTEMPT TO ENTER RULER'S ZENANA

(From A Correspondent)
JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

Information has been received that a man named Madanlal S/o Girdharilal was found entering Zenana Mahal through zananna Surang (Tennal) at about 9 p.m. It was really a daring act on the part of the man to enter the Zanana Palace of H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur. The man was trying to open the bolt of Chittra Mahal in the Zanana, but was suddenly overheard by the sentry on duty and was at once handcuffed at the spot.

The matter was reported to the Home Minister, the incharge of the Palaces, who in return sent the accused to the Kotwali.

ABDUCTED WIFE FOUND

It is reported that the Musammat Mohri, wife of Narayan son of Chajulal Mali aged 11 years was abducted by some unknown person four years ago. Since then Police was busy in tracing whereabouts of the absconder, but to no purpose. On 1st of July Narayana, the husband of the abducted wife, came to know through some reliable source that his wife was staying with a Brahaman in Chandwaji village, Jaipur State, and he reported the matter to the police.

Upon the complainant's report, Musamat Mohari and Purohit Shree Narain were arrested by sub-inspector Chandwaji.

Further investigations in the case are going on.

Bhavasar-Kshatriya Sangh

(From A Correspondent)
DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of His Holiness Shrimat-Swami Venkataranya Mahant, Tulajapur, (The religious Head of Bhavasar Kshatriya Community) a social gathering was held wherein all the youths and on invitation, elders of the community participated. On that occasion His Holiness opened the Bhavsar Kshatriya Taruna Sangh very recently formed, and made a stirring appeal to the youths to organize among themselves to drive illeteracy and poverty away from the community.

Swamiji and Mr Bhogale, pleader from Hubli, donated Rs. 10 each to the B. K. Taruna Sangh.

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Gujarati Educationalist For Japan

Will Represent India At The World Conference

"I believe that the uplift of a nation is possible only through Education. This conviction has strengthened in me, after twenty years of educational work. True and real education has seemed to me to be the only way towards the establishment of peace and happiness in the world. Every educational experiment is useless, to my mind, so long as the principles of love and faith do not find a place in the educational sphere. It is my desire to proclaim this principle, as best as I can, before the Word Educational Conference meeting in Japan.

Thus declared, in the course of an interview to the press, Mr. Haribhai Trivedi, the well-known Educationalist of Gujarat and the Director of Dakshinamurti, the well-known Educational institution of Gujarat.

MR. HARIBHAI TRIVEDI.

Mr. Trivedi sailed for Japan on Thursday last by s.s. "Rajputana," to attend the World Educational Conference meeting in Japan in August next under the presidentship of the well-known American Educationalist Dr. Paul Munroe. Mr. Trivedi goes there as a representative of the Federation of Education Association of India.

When asked about his programme in Japan, Mr. Trivedi said that he had planned a two-months' Educational programme, after the conclusion of the Conference. Among other things, he intends to inspect the various educational institutions, study the methods of instruction and examine minutely the various methods of Industrial Training adopted in Japan.

Before the delegates gathered in the Conference, he will place his twenty years, long personal experience of the various experiments in New Education carried on in the Dakshinamurti. In his two-months tour-programme, he will give lectures specially on these three subjects: Education and the New Principles; New educational methods; Experiments in National Education in India. He will also place his own experience in this field.

In the end, Mr. Trivedi said: I am anxious to know how Japan secured the uplift of its villages through education and what industries can be consistently co-ordinated in order to make the villages self-reliant. I also want to go deep and try to see what crafts and industries it is possible to introduce in our educational institutions, as they are at present.

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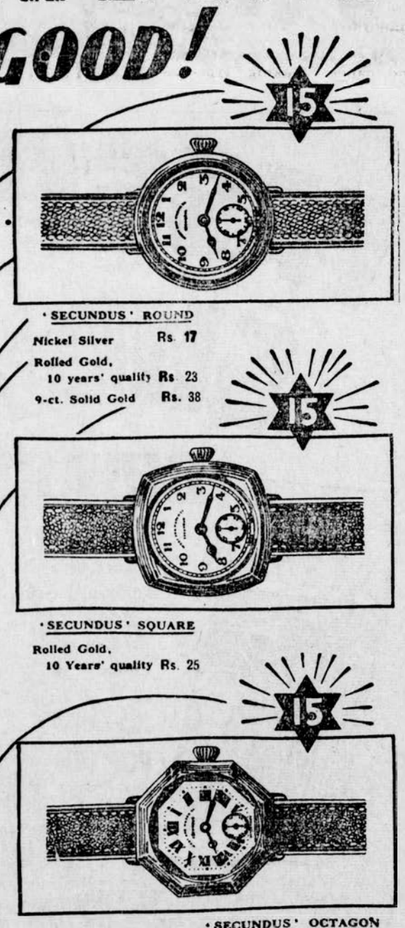

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"The President"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am one of those individuals who amidst my many activities has found time to take certain amount of interest in the artistic productions of India and particularly its Motion Picture Industry. It was, therefore, a matter of great pleasure to me when I saw the outstanding production of the New Theatres, namely, the 'President.' It has, indeed, deserved all the praise that has been showered upon it.

However, since the appearance of the 'President' I have read nearly all the reviews and criticisms that have appeared in the daily and weekly papers regarding the picture and the performers therein. As the weeks have gone by one very curious fact has forced itself upon my notice and that is the repeated appearance of an article marked 'contributed' in your cinema page. The outstanding features of these articles have been the lavish praise bestowed upon Miss Leila Desai and to minimise, in a subtle way, the merits of the other artistes in the cast; particularly of Miss Kamlesh Kumari who played the title role. There was also a suggestion in your issue of the 9th instant that as Miss Kamlesh Kumari had acted before, her performance in the "President" was not to be wondered at, which was perhaps moulded by the Director. Whereas Miss Desai's performance was the more praiseworthy as it was perhaps her maiden effort.

Let me assure you and your readers that I hold a brief for nobody; one's sense of justice is outraged when articles should do such gross injustice as to rob an actress of her due recognition or insidiously belittle her performance. I have, therefore, considered it my duty not to allow these articles to go unchallenged.

To my mind the standard of acting as displayed by Miss Kamlesh Kumari has probably never been surpassed by any other actress on the Indian screen, and I agree with your Dramatic Critic whose opinion appeared in your issue of the 14th April. Miss Kamlesh Kumari acted her part with such power and nerve as to have made the picture itself. Without her masterly portrayal of the character and emotions of the President, the picture would have been one of the many non-descripts one so frequently sees in India.

I have no desire to do Miss Leila Desai an Injustice, for, her performance was excellent. But surely any one who knows anything about the finer points of histrionic art will undoubtedly acknowledge that the part of the president called for greater acting power and talents than that played by Miss Desai.

Miss Desai's part was comparatively lighter and the opportunity given her to display her dancing went a long way with the average cinema fans, who do not concern themselves very much with the psychological or emotional aspect of the play. But surely the intelligentsia of Bombay must acknowledge that Miss Kamlesh Kumari deserves the laurels for sheer histrionic ability. The part played by Miss Desai appealed to the heart but that played by Miss Kamlesh Kumari appealed to the head.

There is one other point I should like to mention, and that is that Miss Desai's performance in the President was not her maiden effort. She was employed in The Ideal Film Company at Lucknow and acted for some considerable time in a picture which was never released.

Let me say in conclusion that India ought to be proud of an actress like Miss Kamlesh Kumari. It would indeed be a tragedy if thoughtless criticisms in the press should destroy the enthusiasm she displayed in the "President." Let her be assured that the intelligentsia of the country will always have a warm place in their hearts for her.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Lucknow, June 23.

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Quite a lot has been said in public and in private regarding the Matriculation examination held by our University. Whether a senator, an educationist or a layman,—everyone has been convinced for a long time now that the Matriculation student has not been receiving a fair deal. People may differ about the remedies to be employed, but everyone is agreed that "something" must be done.

Lately, for a second time in a period of three years (as demanded by the provisions of the University Statute) the Senate has adopted by a majority—a proposition that the Matriculation examination should be held twice a year. In order that this concession be made to the Matriculation students, all that is now required is that the Chancellor should formally consent to it.

The Senate is the parent body, the body which alone has got even a vistage of democratic representation on it. We know full well that the University Act has been so hedged in as to prevent any revolutionary changes being made in the educational policy of the bureaucracy. But now, even this Senate, however weak-kneed in other matters, however subservient to the Academic Council it usually proves to be, even this Senate has fulfilled the demands of the Act in regard to this one proposition.

Lord Brabourne, talking about the new Reforms, has maintained that special powers and responsibilities, vested in him are not to be used ordinarily at all. We are being assured by Governors and Viceroys and a Secretary of State that the assurances demanded by the Congress that these special powers will not be used, are unnecessary, that a real change of heart has occurred so far as the Governors are concerned!

Here is now a twice considered majority decision of the "democratic Senate of the University. Let us see how the Chancellor, who is no other than the Governor of Bombay, behaves. If he sits over it or refuses to put down his purely formal consent, it will be another eye-opener to those who feel that we can yet rely on the glib words of bureaucracy in a tight corner."—Yours, etc.,

SORAB S. BATLIVALA.

Working Committee's Decision

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress Working Committee has taken its momentous decision of accepting the offices. It is now the duty of every Congressman to accept this decision without any cavil irrespective of their personal differences. Solidarity and iron discipline are basic factors contributing to the success of any political fight.

Very soon the Congress leaders in the Provincial Legislatures will be in Offices. How long they will be able to stick to that place is difficult to foretell. But during the time they remain there, and during the time the Congress pursued a policy of construction within and without the Legislatures, keeping their final goal of Independence before them, every Congressman should spare no pain to carry on a vigorous campaign of spreading the Congress message, and help in bringing about a mass contact, a mass awakening, and a mass organisation, which should be trained and well equipped to carry on a mass agitation and fight for freedom. The greater the mobilisation of the masses the nearest shall be our goal.

The Congress Executives should evolve out elaborate plans of mass organisation so that the message of Congress should be heard in every hut in every village.—Yours, etc.

M. S.

K. E. M. Hospital

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the article which appeared in the Press about the unsatisfactory treatment of patients in the K. E. M. Hospital, I beg to request your favour of publishing my humble experience in your valuable columns.

In spite of my hesitation owing to the constant criticisms, circumstances compelled me to admit my wife in the K. E. M. Hospital for some serious trouble which afterwards was diagnosed as "Ectopic Gestation."

The patient was taken there to the Hospital in a very bad condition. There was no other go but to perform an operation on her and I had my own anxieties and doubts about her survival. But I am happy to say the operation has been very successful and the patient is regaining her health rapidly. I can attribute this only to the kind and careful treatment imparted by the Hospital authorities. My wife has expressed her complete satisfaction of the treatment offered by the staff.

Also as a constant visitor of the Hospital, I have been much impressed by the way in which the patients are cared for. Under the circumstances I fail to understand the reason why some of my friends indulge in criticising the Hospital management.—Yours, etc.,

EXPERIENCE.

Dadar.

Worli Chawls

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The condition of the tenants living in Worli Chawls is getting worse and worse day by day. The authorities pay no attention to their grievances. No interview is given to anybody and humble petitions are ignored. The Manager and his Superintendents rarely visit the chawls personally. Even though they visit the chawls by chance, the illiterate tenants cannot speak to them as the Manager and the Superintendents who come from the South are not thoroughly conversant with any of the local language. The following are the main grievances of the tenants:—

1. Gang-way is not swept once in a day.
2. No light is provided, kerosene or otherwise, in the Gang-way.
3. W.C.'s are not cleaned regularly.
4. Leaky flushes are not repaired.
5. All the taps in a chawl are "Waste-nots".
6. White-washing is not done yearly.
7. No arrangement is done to protect the rooms from rain.
8. The refuse and other kutchras that collect outside the chawl are not removed by Bhangis regularly.
9. The grass that grows outside the chawls is not cut and frogs and snakes are allowed to have their own ways in the grass that grows 2 feet high in the rainy season.
10. The poor tenants are not protected from Bullies and Mavalis who are allowed to take rooms in chawls.

I request the Manager, Mr. T. A. J. Iyer, to inquire into these matters and redress the grievances immediately. Otherwise, I fear, there would be great and unceasing agitation which, would be unpleasant to both the tenants and the Chawl authorities.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

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COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Calcutta 'Varsity To Establish Laboratory

CALCUTTA, July 10.

By virtue of an award made by Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, as Arbitrator in a High Court suit which has been confirmed by the High Court of Calcutta, a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been paid to the University of Calcutta for the purpose of establishing a laboratory for Communication Engineering.

The Laboratory will be named after the late Rai Bahadur Mokhram Kanodia for the money has been paid out of a Charity Trust Fund belonging to the estate of the late Rai Bahadur.—United Press.

SECURITY DEMAND ON BURMESE PAPERS

RANGOON: July 10.

Notices have been served by the local Government on the "Sun" the leading Burmese daily, and the "Saithan", a Burmese weekly paper to furnish security of Rs. 500 each under Sec. 4 Sub-section (1) of the Press Emergency Act for publishing articles during the last week of June which, it is alleged, tend to incite communal feeling.

Recently there was a clash between some Burmese and Indian workers near the bazar and the papers in question published articles in connection with the same.—United Press.

DEMAND FOR HEAVY SECURITY

Rajasthan Press Asked To Deposit Rs. 5,000

AKOLA: July 11.

A security of Rs. 5,000 was demanded by the District Magistrate Akola, when Mr. Agarwal, keeper of the Rajasthan Printing and Litho Works, Limited, appeared before him yesterday to file a fresh declaration as a sequel to the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 5,000 of the Press for publication of certain articles in "Matri-Bhoomi", a nationalist weekly, edited by Mr. P. B. Gole, M.L.A., and one article in "Nav Rajasthan"

It may be recalled that a security of Rs. 100 was forfeited in November last for some alleged objectionable article in "Matri Bhoomi."—United Press

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Cricket

JASDENVALA CONTRADICTS REPORT

Says It Is Unreasonable To Create Misconception In Sportsmen

BOMBAY, July 10.

Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala, a member of the Cricket Club of India, who represented Bombay, Sind and Hyderabad State Cricket Associations, at the Annual General Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India held in Bombay, on 20th June and also presided over that meeting has issued the following statement regarding report published in a Sunday paper under the caption "Indian Cricket, Quo Vadis."

"It came as a surprise to me to read such an article in a well-known journal whose topics and comments on sporting events have always been looked upon with considerable interest and regard. There is no reasonable justification for creating misconception in the minds of sportsmen, whose active support alone can assist us in building up cricket. Coming as the article does, soon after the financial failure of the last tour to England and recent revelation to the Board's meagre funds, not to say of the great difficulties in securing further help, the comments in the sports columns of the paper tend to create an atmosphere of disregard and distruct.

'WRONG CALCULATIONS"

"Being associated with both the institutions to which reference has been made in the article, I am in a position to contradict the contents of the article. First of all the estimate is out by more than Rs. 50,000. That each professional will get £300 and Hammond £400 is no longer news since the fact was reported in the English papers many weeks ago and I am positive that services of such professionals as are coming with Lord Tennyson could not be secured for anything less than the amounts that are being paid, particularly since several of them are professional football players and have winter engagements. Here I would like to make particular reference to the Middlesex alrounder Edrich who is under a contract for the winter months with the Tottenham Hotspurs.

"With reference to the statement, 'these facts are facts and it will take a lot of cajoling to explain them away,' I could only say that this expression of supreme confidence on the part of the writer of the article betrays him most, since his calculations are totally wrong and assumptions still incorrect.

BOARD'S DIFFICULTY ABOUT RANJI TROPHY

"The difficulty experienced by the Board for conducting Ranji Trophy for the last 2 years revolved round the financial question, and associations, while emphatically asserting it should be considered a premier tournament in this country have hesitated to participate for lack of finance. It is their own statement and argument that the only way of retrieving the financial position is to have a foreign tour. Knowing what I do of gate receipts and also the finances of other associations, I am positive that each of the smaller associations will profit to the extent of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 at least, while the bigger centres will make anything upto Rs. 10,000. That this tour will be a financial success both to the cricket associations in India and the Cricket Club of India, is beyond question and I challenge any one connected intimately with representative cricket to dispute the statement.

Whether the Cricket Club of India "in their new found dignity" could have celebrated the opening ceremony of the Stadium and the Club House with anything other than a foreign tour is a matter of opinion but there is reasonable ground to assure everyone that it was not possible to inaugurate the opening with the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, since the date of the opening ceremony 7th December, had already been announced early in the year when the Pentangular Committee was still deliberating over the programme which now commences on the 15th December. With regard to Ranji Trophy it will be plain from the report of the annual meeting which postponed decision on the next season's championship to a later date that it was not possible to have that fixture.

It is easy for critics of sport to obtain all information they want on cricket from the Club itself or from the Board, and I feel that there is no justification for any newspaper to show up such ignorant article which could easily be misconstrued as prejudiced and malicious."—A. P.

BAN ON KING CAROL

Poland's Premier Offers Resignation: Archbishop Adamant

WARSAW: (By Air Mail)

King Carol of Rumania has been banned by a Polish Archbishop from paying homage to the coffin of Poland's late Dictator, Marshal Pilsudski, and the ban has led to an offer of resignation by the Polish Premier, General Skladkowski.

King Carol, who begins a State visit to Poland on Saturday, wished to pay his respects at Pilsudski's tomb in Cracow Cathedral.

But King Carol belongs to the Orthodox Church, and Cracow Cathedral—the Westminster Abbey of Poland—is a Catholic shrine.

REFUSES TO BUDGE

The seventy-year old Prince Adam Sapieha, Prince Archbishop of Cracow and Duke of Siewierz, would have had to welcome a King, he regards as a heretic with rites befitting a Catholic monarch. He refused.

As gesture of protest against the Prince Archbishop General Skladkowski wrote to President Moscicki, offering to resign with his whole Cabinet.

M. Moscicki, though appreciating the gesture refused the resignation.

Now, it is w[illegible]red, the Vatican may be asked t[illegible]nd a way out of the awkward situation.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS RESIGN FROM PARTY

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Sixteen members of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, it is understood, have resigned membership of the Party.

In the course of a statement they point out that the Party has turned into a sectarian group, protest against the expulsion of Dr. Shetty, Mrs. Maniben Kara of Bombay and Mr. Nityananda Choudhury of Calcutta and disapprove of Mr. Masani's refusal to co-operate with the Trade Union Congress in May Day celebrations.—A. P.

BEGGAR PROBLEM IN MADRAS

Corporation Committee Suggests Segregation Of Infirm And Diseased

MADRAS, July 9.

The 'Ad Hoc' Committee appointed by the Council of the Madras Corporation to consider the beggar problem in the city which met on the 7th under the presidency of Mr. K. Bashyam, M.L.A., and Corporation Councillor, is understood to have arrived at certain conclusions.

SEGREGATION PLAN.

The Committee decided to tackle first the question of beggars suffering from leprosy or syphilis or who were maimed or crippled and also idiots or imbecile persons. For this purpose it has been proposed to make a start by providing accommodation for 500 lepers and syphilitic lepers and about 50 paralitics and about 20 idiots. For the purpose of segregating lepers and syphilitic beggars, it has been proposed to enclose an area of about 15 acres and to put up sheds. The settlement is to be run on the same lines as the Poor House maintained by the Corporation with the additional provision for a dispensary. For the purpose of compelling leper beggars to be sent to a home or asylum, the Committee think that the Leper Act of 1898 contained sufficient provisions for segregating, treating and detaining leperous persons who are destitute and found begging or otherwise wandering in public places of the city

CHILDREN'S PROBLEM.

The Committee felt that the problem of dealing with children was an urgent one and must be tackled by the Corporation and any suggestion that may be made would be only in the nature of a palliative and could not eradicate the evil altogether.

The Committee suggests that the destitute children who are obliged to look after themselves should be treated on a different footing from the children, who are exploited by either the parents or other persons in whose charge they are found.—United Press.

Woman Jailed For Murder

SIALKOT: (By Mail)

Khan Bahadur Sheigh Abdul Aziz, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment on July 9 in a murder case in which Mst. Skima Bibi, a young Muslim girl of Paul Bajwan, a village within the jurisdiction of Sailkot district, was tried on a charge of stabbing to death her husband.

The Judge found her guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 I.P.C. and sentenced her to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

Harwood League

BOMBAY CITY AGAIN IN RUNNERS-UP POSITION

Big Victory Against Bombay United

BOMBAY, Sunday.

By accounting for the Bombay United by 5 goals to nil, in the first division of the Harwood League Football, at the Cooperage, on Saturday evening, the Bombay City regained the runners-up position.

The Kirkee Gunners and Colaba Royal Artillery are following them closely and the fight for the position "ultimately" should be interesting.

At half-time the Bombay City led by a many as 4 goals, having scored them in a spell of ten mtnites.

The Unitedmen threw away a number of opportunities and it was a pity that their good attempts also went unsuccessful.

Carr, who was playing for the City in the League for the first time on Saturday, gave his side the lead towards the middle of the first half, while Wirth followed suit a little later.

Shortly afterwards Schepers was instrumental in scoring two more goals before the half-time whistle was sounded.

Soon after resumption Wirth completed the total, scoring the 5th goal of the evening.

Sita Ram played a sound game for the losers.

THE RESULT:—
BOMBAY CITY ..... 5 goals.
BOMBAY UNITED ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

BOMBAY CITY:—Lynn; Almeida and Egerton; Maartenez, Pope and D'Cunha; Sweney, Carr, Schepers, Wirth and Wilkins.

BOMBAY UNITED:—Sita Ram; Ude Ram and Mandon; Suvarna, Prem Lal and Aziz; Jamna Dass, Shrujan, Mori. Michael and Kookre.

REFEREE:—Mr. Ranganathan.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cheshires, kick-off 5-50 p.m.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Including Saturday's Match.

Cheshires	8	7	1	0	21	3	15
Bombay City	10	6	2	2	17	10	14
3rd Field Bde.	10	6	1	3	22	11	13
R. A. Colaba	10	5	2	3	15	13	12
Bombay Gym.	10	2	3	5	16	13	7
Transit Sect.	10	3	1	6	9	20	7
Bombay Utd.	10	0	0	10	8	38	0

MISS ROUND TO MARRY IN SEPTEMBER

Chooses Home Town Doctor

Miss Dorothy Round, who won the Women's Singles title at Wimbledon recently, has been Britain's leading woman player for several seasons, and in 1934 was the first British woman to win the championship since the success of Mrs. Godfree in 1926. Her play has been a little uncertain in recent seasons, but her beautiful style and well-balanced all-court game is a tennis model and an inspiration. Her backhand is a glorious shot, the best possessed by any woman player.

She was seeded 7th, and this is her third Wimbledon Singles final. She is to be married in September to a doctor practising in her home town of Dudley Worcestershire.

RELIEF WORKS DAM WASHED OFF

Sequel To Heavy Rains At Dohad

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, (By Mail).

At an Executive Committee meeting of the Dohad Youths' Association, a resolution was passed condemning the derogatory utterances of Lord Baden-Powell and requesting the scouts to sever all their connection with the Baden-Powell Scout Movement, and supported the Indian Scout Movement initiated in Bombay.

Due to heavy rains on Thursday last, the Kharedi Dam built at a cost of Rs. 50,000 as a relief measure was washed off.

Statements have been submitted in the office of the Dohad-Jhalod Kisan Sangh against a certain Taluqdar alleging assault on some of the Bhil peasants. Kisan workers are investigating.

For the triennial Municipal elections there are about 40 candidates for 20 seats and the Bohra Youths are supporting the candidature of Messrs Abbasbhai Kharodawalla and Mahmmadali B. Pucca.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

8-30 a.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan, Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale, 8-45 p.m. Hindustani Music Gayak Bhagat Krishna, "Karmana jo bidana likhidma" Lalit, "Tu kya jyane printiki reet" Bhairavi Thumri, "Krishna pyare ajava" Bhajan, 12-0 noon Indian Recorded Music, 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements, Some Selections, (Recorded Columbia), 6-0 p.m. The News in Marathi, 6-5 p.m. Organ and Clarionet, 6-15 p.m. Talk (Gujerati): "Thumbing the Books." by S. U. Shukla, 6-30 p.m. To the Bhumijan, A programme arranged for the villager, 7-30 p.m. A Variety Concert, by the Students of the School of Indian Music conducted by Prof. B. R. Devdhar. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi, 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): "Have you thought of them?" No. 1, cellars for human tools by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, 9-15 p.m. The News, 9-30 p.m. A Musical Interlude, (Recorded—parlophone), 9-45 p.m. Recitations by Phoebe Vecqueray, 10-0 p.m. The Club Swing Band Lou Eagle Vocalist.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

7-0 a.m. AIR Orchestra, Deshkar 7-10 a.m. Indubala of Calcutta. Light Music, 7-50 a.m. Sitar Solo by H.H. Chugtai, 8-0 a.m. Brinder Singh, "Karawan guzra kiya ham rehguza dekha kiye, Har qadam par naqshi-pa-i-rahbar dekha kiye." Fani, "Maal-i-soz-i-ghamhae nihani dekhte jao, Bharak uthi hai shama-i-zindagani dekte jao." 8-10 a.m. Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri "Tum sheh-i-duniya-o-din ho ya Mohammad Mustafa Sarwar-i-mursalin ho ya Mohammad Mustafa," Naat, "Kis chiz ki kami hai khwaja teri gali men Duniya teri gali men uqba teri gali men." 8-20 a.m. Qawali by Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri and Party, 8-40 a.m. 1st News (Hindustani), 8-50 a.m. 1st News (English), 6-30 p.m. AIR. Orchestra Jait, 6-40 p.m. p.m. Qawwali by Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri and Party, 7-0 p.m. Sitar and Sarod, 7-5 p.m. Duet by Afzal and Aziz. 7-15 p.m. Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri, "Darpan to chuka hai. Geet. "Ali ki yad men rehuna ibadat is ko kaihte hain Ali ka wasf kuchh kehna saadat is ki kaihte hain," 7-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani "Legends of many Lands" No. 1 Historical and Critical survey of Mythology by Niaz Fatehpuri, 7-45 p.m. "For Villeagers Only", (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.), 8-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra "India" composed and conducted by 'Musiqar', 8-40 p.m. Indubala of Calcutta Light Music, 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani), 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English), 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Can These be Prevented?" No. 1 Introductory, by A Lady Doctor, 10-0 p.m. Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri "Jagat ko dhan mharo banko sanwariya" Khamsa hindi, "Phir jigar ke zakhm ris ris ke mza dene lage," Ashk dil ke khun hone ka patta dene lage" Geet, 10-25 p.m. Indubala of Calcutta Light Music.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAMENTS To-D

Hindu: Ashad Shu 1993.
Muslim: Jamadi-uval 3, 1356
Parsi: Behman 1306.
Hightide: 2-26, 14
Lowtide: 8-14, 21-(
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Municipal Corporation 3.m.

Tuesday, Jul 13.

Improvements Committee 0 p.m.

Wednesday, J 14.

Standing Committee, 4-16.

B. P. ADULT EDUION

Rev. Fr. J. Duhr wneet his students in German in Xavier's College, Prof. B. M. Ita in French, Prof. J. C. P. Andrade in Metaphysics, and D. H. Marathe in Radio Comication in Wilson College, to- (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON YO

Under the auspices of Muslim Students' Union a meeting will be held in the U Hall to-day (Monday) at (p.m., when Mr. Hishmatullah Qureshi will give a discourse "Yoga as a Solution of Person Problem." Swami Vishwanai has kindly consented to presid

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet morrow (Tuesday), at Wilson llege, Chowpatti, in the Juni B.A. Class (No. III 10), when . N. M. Joshi, General Secretary Social Service League, Bomba will deliver a lecture on "The Worker in Indian Industry" from to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Great Barrier" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Love is News" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Annie Laurie" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Dark Journey" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Must Fall" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Raj Rani Mira" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pratibha" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"KANHERI ISLANDS."

The 3rd lecture arranged by the Sea Scout Committee of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association will take place to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. at the Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan, when Mr. Donald Hill will give an interesting talk on "Kanheri Islands."

LATE RAJA OF SAWANTWADI

Under the auspices of the Sawantwadi Shetkari Sangh a public meeting will be held to mourn the untimely and lamentable demise of H. H. late Major Sir Khemsawant Bhonsle, K.C.S.I. today (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Nana Shankarshet Temple, Tardeo Road, Grant Road.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA LECTURE

The sixth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaing the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of bks called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (V. II) will be given by Mr. Jehanr S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in e Parsi Vegetarian and Temprance Society Hall, Dadyse House, Cowasji Patel Stree Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-3 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"THE GREAT BARRIER"
Adventure, drama, thrills, romance, and
"THE HIGHWAY CODE"
A safety first film that must be seen.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LORETTA YOUNG
DON AMECHE
TYRONE POWER
This thrilling new three-some make a new kind of love in
"LOVE IS NEWS"
"LOVE IS NEWS"
(A 20th Century-Fox Picture) with
SLIM SUMMERVILLE

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HARRY LAUDER'S Successor WILL FYFFE
in
"ANNIE LAURIE"
The famous song and story now immortalised on the screen!

SCHOOLS FOR HINDI-SPEAKING CHILDREN

Appeal To City Fathers

The Secretary, Hindi Bhashi Association, Bombay, writes:—

The question of a very grave character concerning the education of the Hindi-speaking children will come up for consideration to-day, Monday, before the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The School Committee of the Bombay Municipality has so far taken over the management of 10 Hindi schools and is giving aid to 4 more Hindi schools at Tardeo, Colaba, Mazagaon and Walkishwar in which 140, 135, 110 and 114 children respectively are receiving education in Hindi language. There are 12 more Hindi schools, which are running solely on public subscriptions. The Schools Committee has expressed its willingness to take over the entire management of the above four aided Hindi schools, if the necessary money was sanctioned and it is this question that will be considered by the City Fathers to-day.

The above four aided schools though receiving grants from the Municipality, are living a very precarious existence and would have closed long ago but for the generosity of a few public-spirited and philanthropic gentlemen Whil the up-country men are deepl indebted to these gentlemen or the education of their children, they all the same feel that itis one of the primary concerns of the Municipality to see that the children residing with its jurisiction get proper education and do not become vagabonds for want of education. The Municipal Corporation, therefore, by sanctioning the requisite amount will only be discharging its duties towards the Hindi-speaking children. It is, therefore, hoped and earnestly requested that the city fathers should rise equal to the occasion and sanction the necessary money for the education of Hindi-speaking children.

India's Industrial Problem

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the Saraswathi Commercial Institute, Parel, a lecture was delivered by Professor N. S. Rao on the "Aspects of Indian Industries" under the presidentship of Principal S. S. Nath.

During the course of the discourse the lecturerer stressed the various factors that are essential for self-sufficiency and traced the history of the most industrially advanced western nations like England, Germany, Italy and Russia, which specialized in industries during the pre-war days and trying to be agricultural countries after the war and thus aim at self-sufficiency. Similarly, Japan which was once an agricultural country has turned out industrial after the war. It is, therefore, looked forward with an eager eye how India could be benefited by following in the foot-steps of Japan to a certain extent. He pointed out how India has been very much helped by Japan in respect of soap manufacture. match industry, silk production. etc.

INTERMITTENT SHOWERS IN CITY

Bombay Gets Seven Inches Rain On Saturday

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Starting with a brief sunshine in the morning, the day again proved to be a rainy day. The sky became cloudy and strong intermittent showers throughout the afternoon.

IN THE EVENING

There was a heavy downpour in the evening. The rainfall from 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. was 1.62 inches recorded at the Colaba Observatory. In the Chowpatty and Girgaum area, the downpour was heavier.

After a brief spell there were showers again at 10 p.m. and it rained for some time.

On Saturday there was a heavy downpour throughout the day, and the temperature had fallen by 5 degrees at the maximum point and by 2 degrees at the minimum point.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., Sunday was 3.68 inches at Colaba, 7.05 inches in the Fort area and 6.26 inches at Byculla.

Total rainfall since the beginning of June was 28.02 inches at Colaba (47 counts below normal), 41.14 in the Fort area and 34.80 inches at Byculla.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., on Sunday was 81 degrees, five degrees below normal and the minimum temperature was 75 degrees, two degrees below normal.

DEPRESSION FORMED IN BAY OF BENGAL

Monsoon Strong In West Coast

POONA, July 11.

A depression has formed in the Bay of Bengal with its centre this morning off Puri. The monsoon has been strong in the West Coast of the Peninsula, most of the Deccan, North Madras Coast, Central Provinces and Orissa and active in West Central India and Assam.

Rainfall has been local in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore and Madras-Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Khandala, Calicut and Mangalore 5 inches; Cherrapunji, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Marma Goa 4; Gopalpur, Bareilly, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhopal and Cochin 3; Sibsagar, Nizamabad 2; Hoshangabad, Kanker, Ahmedabad, Miranshah and Mercara 1 1/2; Brijnagar, Udaipur and Cherat 1.

Forecast:—The monsoon will be active in Assam, Orissa, the Northern half of the Peninsula and Malabar and local rain is likely in the rest of the Peninsula. Thunder-rain will be widespread in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and local in Gujarat, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Bengal. Isolated thunderstorms are likely in North-West India.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Orissa, the Central parts of the country and on and near the United Provinces Hills during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BODY FOUND ON BEACH

The body of the young woman, Sudha, (17), wife of V. S. Keskar was found floating in the sea near Mahim on Saturday evening.

In the course of his evidence, Keskar stated that when he returned from his cousin at Dadar on Friday night he saw the doors open and the girl missing. He at once reported the matter to the police. On Saturday evening her body was found at Mahim Beach. He also stated that the girl was subject to epileptic fits and that she had one of those fits on Friday afternoon.

Inquest on her body will be held on Tuesday.

DIED OF ACID POISONING

Balkrishna Rajaram, a Punjabi youth of about 30 years, who was treated in K. E. M. Hospital for acid poisoning, died there at 9-40 p.m. on Saturday.

Mr. B. K. Bhate, M.A., (Cantab.), Commissioner of Education, Baroda State, since 1930, and Chairman of the Bombay Baroda Assurance Co., Ltd., Baroda, is actively engaged in fighting the battle of placing Indian State Insurance Companies on equal level with Indian concerns.

BUS AND LORRY OWNERS ORGANISE

Association Formed In Bombay

A meeting of the bus and lorry owners from all over the Presidency, was held on Sunday evening, at Kesari Baug, to consider the question of forming an Association to safeguard their interests.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji presiding at the meeting.

Mr. Noor Mahomed Chinoy, speaking at the meeting drew the attention of the bus and lorry owners to the need for their organising, in the light of recent developments.

Referring to the Wedgwood Committee (Railways) Report, he said that if capital invested in the railways was entitled to protection equally was it true of private capital sunk in the motor industry and trade. Approximately 400,000 people were directly dependent on the motor transport industry, and a few crores were invested in this business.

The Association was formally inaugurated, and the Conference authorised its Working Comm to proceed with the organisation of district associations in the province

SEVA SADAN

29th Annual Meeting

The twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Sewa Sadan was celebrated on July 10 at the Malabari Memorial Hall. Mr. Faiz Bhai Tyabji Bar-at-law presided.

Submitting the annual report of the work of the institution for the year 1935-36, the Secretary remarked that the Society was established with the object of implanting the ideal of social service in women belonging to leisured classes.

She added that the present activities of the society included social, medical, industrial and educational work for the service and welfare of women.

At present, the society was maintaining a Marathi Primary Training College to train women as primary school teachers. For grown up women, who could not attend ordinary schools on account of domestic work, the society had a Home Classes in which lessons were given in sewing, cutting, drawing, home nursing, hygiene, etc.

Lesser Charges For Overseas 'Phone

The Postmaster-General, Bombay notifies:—

With reference to item No. 3 under Overseas Radio Telephone Service on green page 239 of the Bombay Telephone Company's Directory, June 1937 issue, it is nereby notified for the information of all concerned that with effect from 1st July 1937 the basic rate for all calls between India and United Kingdom including Northern Ireland, The Isle of Man and vice versa, is Rs. 40 for the first 3 minutes and Rs. 13/5/- for each additional minute on every day of the week instead of on Saturdays only. Report charges for calls mentioned above will remain unchanged.

For other countries in Europe there will be the same charge as above plus the regional charge as before.

This reduction in the charge is until further notice.

The rates for calls with places other than those mentioned above remain unchanged.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public Class at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall from Monday to Friday at 6-15 p.m to 7-15 p.m (S.T.).

All Sanatani Hindus may attend.

MUSLIM MEMBERS IN CONGRESS CABINETS

Sardar Patel's Instructions To Provincial Leaders To Consult A. K. Azad

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman, All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee has issued instructions advising the Leaders of the Congress Parties in the Provinces where they have been called upon to form Ministries to consult Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the matter of the selection of Muslim members of their cabinets and to obtain his previous approval before making such appointments.

LATE SIR SORABJI POCHKHANAWALA

Parsi Central Association's Tribute

(From A Correspondent).

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association held on Friday evening the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Parsi Central Association desire to place on record their profound sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, who was a doyen of Indian Banking enterprise and largely promoted the growth of the industrial life of this city and country. His masterly grasp of all intricate business problems was an asset to this country and his premature death has deprived India of an experienced Banker whose place it would be difficult to fill. The Council convey to Lady Ponchkhanawala and other members of his family their deepest sympathy and condolences in their sad bereavement."

PANCH-MAHALS DEMAND SEPARATION

Maneklal Gandhi's Resolutions For Bombay Assembly

(From A Correspondent)

KALOL (By Mail).

Mr. Maneklal M. Gandhi, Congress M. L. A., from Panch Mahals, West General has given notice at the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly at Poona, of the following resolutions:—

This Assembly recommends to the Government of Bombay to separate the district of Panch-Mahals, amalgamated with the Broach district in 1933 against the vehement protest of the people.

This Assembly recommends, to the Government of Bombay to appoint a Committee of non-officials to consider, discuss, and make suitable changes in the Rules framed under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act with a view to remove difficulties experienced by people, merchants, and traders.

TO CHECK FORCED LABOUR.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of Bombay that a Committee with a non-official majority be appointed to enquire into the grievances of mofussil artisans and agriculturists in this Presidency regarding "forced Labour" being exacted by officials and other Government servants and to suggest measures for the prevention of such practices.

Spiritual Brotherhood

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Mr. S. S. Vidyarthi, writes:—

To start with the Spiritual Brotherhood is a Mission which is entirely devoted to the Spiritual development of Humanity. It is open to all people irrespective of any caste, creed, community or nationality. All who believe in God and are in quest of the life of the Soul are welcome. Its object is the propagation of truth, peace and self-realization.

It has not been started on the lines of a debating club, or modernized Society. These things are alright in matters of sociology, politics and other worldly affairs. But God and matters relating to Spirit and its secrets cannot be decided by votes on democratic lines. His Holiness Shiri Brahm Rishi Sant Chanan Singhji Maharaj has spent forty years in meditation and at my request he has agreed to give light to the souls who are yearning for communion with the Lord.

Gandhi Educational Scholarships

GRANTS FOR HIGHER STUDIES FOR 1937-'38

The General Secretary has issued the following:—

The following Harijan students have been awarded the Gandhiji Educational Scholarships for Higher Education for the year 1937-38 (July '37 to June '38).

A few applications from Mysore are under consideration. There will be a few cases of renewal of Scholarships.

ANDHRA

D. Venkanna, I A Sr. Rs. 5; P. Venkatswamy, B A Hons Rs. 15; P. J. Manoharam, Veterinary, Rs. 15; S. Sivanarayan, B A Hons Rs. 15; V. Lakshmiah, L I M, Rs. 10 M. Ramanuj Das, L I M, Rs. 10; B. Bhimana, B E D, Rs. 15; B. Gopalswamy, I A, Rs. 10 Total Rs. 95.

ASSAM

Bhabendra Nath Das, B Sc Jr, Rs. 15; Miss Gauri Prabha Das, I A Jr, Rs. 10; Mohan Chandra Das, B A Jr, Rs. 10; Anil Mohan Das, I A Jr. Rs. 10; Miss Surbala Das, I A Jr, Rs. 10; Joy Shankar Das, Agriculture, Rs. 15; Miss Rajni Prabha Das, I A Sr, Rs. 10; Dhirendra Nath Das, B A Sr, Rs. 15; Miss Nishi Kumari Das, Nursing, Rs. 10, Total Rs. 105.

BENGAL

Satish Chandra Bhunia B A Sr. Rs. 15; Makhan Lal Das, B A Sr. Rs. 7; Panchanan Maity, I A Sr. Rs. 6; Narayan Chandra Biswas, B A Sr Rs. 5; Surendra Nath Kaviraj, B A Sr. Rs. 7; Surendra Nath Burman, B A Hons. Rs. 7; Miss Brahmmayi Devi, I A Sr. Rs. 10; Rajnarayan Mochi, I A Sr. Rs. 7; Kumud Bihari Biswas Medicine Rs. 7 (six months only); Abani Ranjan Sarkar, Medicine, Rs. 7 (for six months only); Sudhir Chandra Mall, M A Rs. 15; Mritunjay Mandal, B A Sr. Rs. 7; Surendra Nath Biswas, I A Sr. Rs. 7, Total Rs. 110.

BERAR

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BOMBAY CITY

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V D Sanderva, Commerce Rs. 10 N. P. Ode, I A Sr. Rs. 15; Total Rs. 25.

U. P. EAST

Anant Prasad, C T Rs. 10; Nanak Ram, I A Sr. Rs. 10 Total Rs. 20

TAMIL NAD

T. Dhandpani, I A Sr. Rs. 10; R. M. Shanmugan, I A Jr. Rs. 10; Subramanian, I A Sr. Rs.10; G Venkatappa, M B B S Rs. 20; K. Kandaswamy, B Sc Rs. 15; S. Sub-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ramanian, B A Jr. Rs. 15; Total Rs. 80.

U. P. WEST

Syam Lal, B A Rs. 15; Sitaram, C T Rs. 5; Sitaram, Ayurveda, Rs. 10; Moti Lal, B Sc Rs. 15; Jwala Prasad Khatik, Commerce, Rs. 10 Nihal Singh, I A Jr. Rs. 10; Total Rs. 65.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 12, 1937

THE NEW POLICY

Those who are inclined to see in the Wardha decision the end or the beginning of the end of Congress non-cooperation may carefully read the Congress President's latest statement on the subject. Therein will be found an accurate and authoritative interpretation of the policy of office acceptance. "The acceptance of office," he says, "may be a stage in our freedom struggle, but to end the constitution and have a Constituent Assembly is our main objective to-day, as it was yesterday. Acceptance of office does not mean by an iota acceptance of the slave constitution. It means that fight against the coming of Federation by all means in our power inside as well as outside the Legislatures." He does not rule out the possibility of giving some relief, through constructive work, to the masses "in the narrow sphere of the Constitution." But he makes it perfectly clear that in the last analysis every Congress activity will be so designed as to strengthen the Congress and the masses in their common task of ending the Constitution which denies them their due.

Indecent Haste

Some critics of the Congress wonder how the Congress can combine constructive and combative activities. That will be made clear soon enough. For the present we shall say only this that whether the one or the other kind of activity will preponderate will depend much upon the Governor. In this respect the Governor of the United Provinces can hardly be said to have begun well. He waited for nearly four months before nominating any persons on the Legislative Council, perhaps because he wanted the advice of Ministers in whom the legislatures had confidence and the present Ministers did not possess such confidence. But as soon as the Congress Party, which commands a majority in the legislature, has decided to accept office, he makes six nominations in almost indecent haste, without consulting the leader of the Congress Party and indeed scrupulously boycotting Congressmen in his selection. If his excuse is that he has been guided by Ministers in accordance with the principle emphasized by the Congress itself, it is miserable quibbling; because the Congress demands the acceptance of the advice of genuine Ministers who enjoy the confidence of the legislature. If he has made the nominations in his own discretion merely because the Constitution permits him to do so, he has abused his discretion and failed to honour the assurance given by the Viceroy that as far as possible the Governor would be guided by responsible Ministers.

Flouting Public Opinion

In Bombay, too, the Governor's constitutional conduct is far from reassuring. Though he knows that the Congress Party alone can form a stable ministry, he seems now to be encouraging the Interim Ministry to checkmate that Party. The proceedings of the Poona conference convened by the Ministry make it clear that it is out to form an anti-Congress caucus in the legislature. The Premier fairly let the cat out of the bag when he said: "The Congress, though the largest single party in the House, has not got a pledged majority of members elected on its ticket, but the question remains whether the Non-Congress majority will be able to combine together under one banner forgetting all their pettey differences anon and concentrating their minds on one thing and one thing, namely, to do their very best under the circumstances." The "one thing" that is obviously meant is to keep the present Ministry in office. But it is impossible to believe that any appreciable number of non-Congress members in the legislature will flout public opinion by supporting a clique of men who only represent themselves against the Congress. The Congress has decided to accept office to expose the absence of any real responsible Government under the new Constitution. If the Governors and their interim Ministers seek to discomfit the Congress they will only help in this exposure. Congress is bound to win in the end because it represents public opinion, is ever in contact with and responsive to the masses. The victory will come earlier if Congress legislators act up to the following inspiring words of the President in his latest statement: "The Working Committee resolution was inevitable under the circumstances, and I trust that it will be loyally followed by all Congressmen. But to be loyal to the spirit underlying it, we must carry on our work outside the Legislatures with even greater energy. Real strength, even for our work in legislatures and, much more so for the struggles ahead, comes from outside. We have taken a new step involving new responsibilities and some risks. But, if we are true to our objectives and are ever vigilant, we shall overcome those risks and gain strength and power from this step also. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Not less inspiring is the message of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who says: "When the Congress Ministry assumes the responsibility of office every Congressman in the country should feel that he has taken office and responsibility. The success or failure of the Ministry depends much more on the realisation of this responsibility on the part of every Congressman than on the ability of any Minister. The Congress will have usefully taken office if as a result of this every village has its Congress Committee and flies the Congress Flag and the best men of the village become the executive committee members of the local Congress Sabha." The hint may well be taken by town folk as well as village folk all over the country.

Japanese Menace

The situation in North China which at first had shown signs of quieting down has again flared up. The Japanese who, as on many previous occasions, provoked the Fengtai incident refused to make amends and instead the Foreign Office spokesman at Tokio has issued a statement, as usual, blaming the Chinese troops for provoking aggression. There are contradictory reports from Tokio and Peiping about the resumption of hostilities following the brief truce which hardly lasted two days. Serious fighting has now broken out round Peiping which the Japanese are perhaps trying to encircle. It is significant in this connection that though the Japanese blame the Chinese for breaking the truce, they are the first to claim capture of important positions in the evacuated Truce area.

It would be futile, indeed, to look for the origin of the present trouble in a minor skirmish between the border patrols of two neighbouring States. Ever since the creation of the puppet State of Manchukuo, which for all practical purposes is a colony ruled over by Tokio, Japanese militarists have held a pistol aimed at the heart of China. With the warfever being assiduously kept at a high pitch by "patriots" and jingoes is it any wonder that the pistol has gone off? The neo-Imperialism of Japan is, of course, at the root of all this trouble. But inasmuch as they encouraged Japanese militarism directly on the occasion of the rape of Manchuria and indirectly by conniving at Fascist brigandage in Abyssinia and Spain, the Powers of Europe, particularly Britain and France—must share the blame. If the present conflagration in North China spreads and envelops them, too, they would have only themselves to thank for it. The remedy is not to "localise" the trouble which would only amount to an invasion of China by Japan and a definite strengthening of the menace but collective action, in accordance with the League Covenant, to stop Japan once for all from carrying on such racketeering in China.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent).

Dr. Axel Munthe stated at a London luncheon that he had agreed to Hollywood making a film of his world-famous book, "That Story of San Michele," on condition that the proceeds should be entirely devoted to propaganda for kindness to animals in general and to birds in particular.

He had also made it a condition that he should not be included in the film. Much to his astonishment he had been invited to Hollywood, all expenses paid. The film people had concluded that there were not enough love stories or murders in his book. Having on one occasion kissed a beautiful nun in Naples, they could not forgive him for not having run away with her.

To show his good will he had offered to run away with anybody Hollywood liked. He had also offered to supply if necessary a few cases of manslaughter, he having been a doctor for 30 years.

"New York American"

Mr. Hearst's "New York American," which ceased publication on Friday, June 24, started life in 1881 under the name of the "Morning Journal."

It was then controlled by Mr. Albert Pulitzer, a brother of the famous publisher. In 1895 it was bought for £35,000 by Mr. Hearst when first he invaded New York from California. Mr. Hearst had long been an admirer of Mr. Pulitzer's human-interest style, and at first his paper was an exact copy of Mr. Pulitzer's "World."

Backed by the millions made by his father in fabulous Homestake gold mine, Mr. Hearst poured money into his paper in a manner never before paralleled in American journalism. It was a desperate and bitter battle between the "American" and the "World," and Mr. Hearst spent vast sums before his new paper began to see daylight.

It was part of his tactics to buy Mr. Pulitzer's best brains away from him by offering enormously increased salaries. One of the men he thus acquired was the late Arthur Brisbane, who afterwards became his chief executive at a salary of £50,000. Writers were hired at huge fees to cover such international events as the Greco-Turkish war and the Coronation of the Tsar Nicholas. Mark Twain reported Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

The most frequently quoted incident of those hectic days was the telegram which Mr. Hearst is reputed to have sent his staff artist Remington when he asked permission to return from Cuba: "Remain. You furnish pictures; I'll furnish war."

Newspaper Circulation

The British newspapers have perhaps the largest circulation figures and compared to them their American counterparts cut a poor figure. The reason for this lies in the fact that no American daily is distributed all over the country.

The "New York Daily News" has the largest circulation with 1,600,000; "Chicago Tribune" 750,000; "New York Times" 450,000. In France the "Paris Soir" has reached 1,800,000. In Italy, "Corriere della Sera" tops 500,000; "Messagero" 200,000; but "Giornale d'Italia" does not exceed 100,000. In Germany, the officially boosted "Volkischer Beobachter" sells 450,000 copies daily. In Japan "Asahi Shimbun" reaches 950,000 and "Nishi Nishi" 800,000. More impressive are the circulation figures of the two great dailies. "Pravda" sells a steady 2,000,000 whilst "Isvestia" has to content itself with 1,700,000 copies.

English In Germany

The question of the return of Germany's former colonies is dealt with in a new series of text books for learning English which have now been approved by the Prussian Ministry of Education.

The new books have been made necessary by the fact that English instead of French is now to be taken as the 'first' foreign language in German schools. This means that instruction in English will in future begin in the lowest form of the secondary schools.

Care is being taken to make the "English-speaking world with all its essential characteristics seem real to 10-year-old boys and girls. They will learn to see this world through the eyes of the German boy and the German girl."

Education In Canada

This summer the Universities of Canada graduated 5,750 students, more than a quarter of them taking their degrees from the University of Toronto.

Canada resembles Scotland in

(Continued on page 8)

The European Scene

From Our Own Correspondent

Anglo-German Agreement?

LONDON, July 3.
(By Air Mail).

The current issue of the "Week" has some interesting disclosures in connection with the European situation. It says that from sources in closest contact with the British Cabinet and the British Foreign Office, it has learnt that the announcement that an agreement with Germany has been concluded will be made, in some form or another, in the early autumn at the latest. Whether, however, this announcement will coincide with a successful conclusion of the negotiations for a Four-Power Western European Pact—of which the Anglo-German agreement would be an integral part—is held to be dependent on a number of factors.

In the first place the arrest and execution of the group of Russian Generals headed by Marshal Tuckhachevsky, with their bearing on Franco-Russian relations, has somewhat complicated the issue. Contrary to the views advanced almost unanimously by the British, German and Italian press, the opinion is being widely—but, of course, privately—expressed in Staff and War Office circles that the removal of this pro-German and anti-French minority from the Russian army leadership has actually strengthened the military value of the Franco-Russian pact of mutual assistance and has made more likely its re-inforcement by a military understanding. This unexpected estimation of the situation is based, the "Week" declares on extensive and detailed information about the Red Army possessed by the British General staff which has for some time now been well acquainted not only with the extent of Germany's espionage in Russia generally but with the Tuckhachevsky group in particular.

Marshal Tuckhachevsky

Both General Putna until the autumn of last year Russian military attache in London, and the former Ambassador, Sokolnikov, who even discussed with a responsible British politician and until recently, Cabinet-Minister the composition of an "alternative" Russian Government, made their standpoint quite clear during their stay in Britain. First hand confirmation of Tukhachevsky's attitude was obtained during his visit to Britain two years ago and accounted to no little extent for his popularity among higher British army circles. (An officer at that time attached to the War Office was, on one occasion, detailed to see to it that the Marshal spent a pleasant evening. After dinner and a theatre the pair adjourned to the Naval and Military Club. Seeing that the Marshal was greatly impressed, his host remarked that, surely, in Russia there were Red Army Clubs and what not. Tukhachevsky replied: "Certainly, but that's different, the common soldiers are allowed in too." Later, when the talk had turned to the Great War, the host inquired of his guest what regiment he served with at the time. When Tukhachevsky told him, he remarked "That was Bleucher's regiment, too, wasn't it? Then you and he must have been comrades." The reply was brief: "Bleucher was only a corporal then."

According to circles closely in touch with both the British and French General Staffs, Tukhachevsky and his colleagues, who had always been in close contact with German military circles since Rapallo, says the "Week", believed that war between Germany and Russia was inevitable unless there was a radical change in Russian foreign policy. In the event of such a war, they believed military defeat was a certainty. Consequently and at all costs an agreement must be concluded with Germany even if Germany had to be bought by giving her that territory which she most wanted. This, however, was impossible under the present Government and in face of the tremendous hostility which would be aroused in the country if this policy was advanced in public. The matter was discussed with representatives of the German General Staff with whom it was perfectly easy to make contact. In the event of it proving impossible to change the Russian Government and with the outbreak of war and a Russian defeat, it was hoped that the alternative Government would be established and peace rapidly concluded at the price of territorial and other concessions demanded by Germany.

Franco-Russian Military Understanding

Following the conclusion of the Franco-Russian pact, Tukhachevsky's hostile attitude, even in Moscow, was scarcely disguised and the French Military Attache in the Red capital reported back to the French General Staff to this effect. At the same time the Germans, it appears, alarmed at the Pact, increased their demands considerably, threatening Tukhachevsky and his associates with exposure if he did not fall in with their line. As his conduct had, even up to this point, been sufficiently unorthodox to bring severe censure and possibly more, he had no alternative but to accept the German demands. Not only the French General Staff and the leadership of the French Radical-Socialist Party but the Czechoslovak General Staff were informed of this position. It was, therefore, not unnatural that the French were unwilling to cement their pact with Russia in a military understanding.

It was because of this knowledge, opines the "Week," that the campaign of the British Foreign Office through the press in Britain, in complete harmony with the press in Germany and Italy, asserting that the whole value of the Franco-Russian (and by implication Czecho-Russian) agreement has been cancelled by

(Continued On Page 9 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MIDDLE EAST PACT

The news that the four Middle East Powers,— Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq and Turkey—have signed a non-Aggression Treaty would be generally welcomed. None of these Powers have shown belligerent tendencies, all of them being engaged in consolidating their internal affairs and reorganising their economic and social life. But a pact like this was necessary to help in the evolution of a common foreign policy. With their increasing national strength, these four countries are now practically free from Imperialistic domination but to ensure the preservation of their independence a united front is necessary. Imperialism, as we know, has often taken advantage of disunity among smaller Powers.

TIMELY APPEAL

The Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees in the Madras Presidency have appealed to the public to celebrate the assumption of office by Congress Ministers on Wednesday next, by hoisting the National Flag in all places—villages, towns and cities—as a symbol of the pledge that the entire nation is behind the Congress in its endeavours for the establishment of full freedom and welfare of the people. The appeal is as timely as the hoisting of the National Flags would be an impressive demonstration of the fact that the responsibility undertaken by the Congress Ministers is not an individual one but is shared by all Indians who desire independence. Whatever efficacy Council work by Congressmen will have, will depend entirely on the support and strength of Congressmen outside and there are few better ways of strengthening the Congress than by increasing its membership until every village, town and city becomes hundred per cent Congress-minded and every house becomes a Congress House.

AN IRRATIONAL METHOD

Mr. Sachindranath Bakshi has done a wise thing in abandoning his hunger-strike undertaken by him forty days ago to secure the release of political prisoners. A hunger-strike, however well-meant, is an irrational method for achieving a political or, for that matter, any other purpose. In any case, it should not be resorted to until every other peaceful method has been tried and failed. It cannot be said of the release of political prisoners that every other peaceful method has been tried and failed. The new legislatures should be given a sufficiently long trial. Even if they fail to achieve the object some appropriate mass action will be far more effective and lasting in its result than a hunger-strike. The public should now take up more seriously the question of political prisoners and the allied question of the repeal of repressive laws, not merely because Mr. Bakshi has given up his fast in the hope they will do so but also because the silent cry of thousands of other prisoners demands a wide and effective response.

AUTHORITATIVE INTERPRETATION

In response to an inquiry from the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" as to whether the Wardha decision can be construed as permitting the Congress parties in those provinces where they are in a minority to form ministries by entering, if necessary, into coalition with other parties, the Congress President has rightly declared that such interpretation would be quite unwanted and that only the Congress majority parties were entitled to form ministries. The same view has been expressed by Babu Rajendra Prasad in a Press interview, though he admits that the Congress minority party is free to act in combinaion with other parties in controlling a non-Congress ministry. It is, of course, understood that such combination should not in the least prejudice the Congress Party's discipline and its responsibility to the Parliamentary Board.

APPLICATION TO BENGAL

This question seems to have been very seriously discussed in Bengal, where the Congress Party is only a minority and apparently incapable of forming a majority even in a coalition with other parties. The "Advance" of Calcutta says: "The Congress Cabinet ... made no distinction between the Congress majority Provinces and the Congress minority Provinces. They leave no room for doubt or confusion on that score, for they have resolved "that Congressmen be permitted to accept office where they may invited thereto". The only restrictions imposed are that office is to be accepted and utilised for the purpose of carrying out the programme set out in the Congress election manifesto." This is an utterly wrong interpretation. It is true that the Wardha resolution does not specifically mention Congress majority parties but that resolution must be read along with the A. I. C. C. resolution, which permitted only such parties to accept office. However, the authoritative interpretation of the Wardha resolution by the President will, we trust, be acceted by all concerned.

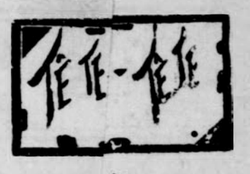
Plebiscite For Muslim Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have decided to approach all the Bombay Colleges Muslim students with the questions whether they are: (1) Pro-Muslim League, (2) Anti-Muslim League, (3) Pro-I. N. Congress or (4) Anti-I. N. Congress: our task would be facilitated if the Bombay Muslim students would send their replies direct to or hand them over to some enthusiastic and energetic student who would send these to: "Shanti Prasad Hindi 1A, Shree Pant Bhuvan: Sandhurst Bridge".

We hope other places would follow the Bombay lead and would send us the results of their inquiries. We expect all the other newspapers to re-print and the Indian languages newspapers to translate this notification and give it the wider publicity it deserves.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTI PRASAD VAIDYA.



Incorrigible Optimist

Mr. Georg[illegible]nsbury, veteran British Labo[illegible], recently met Herr Hitler a view to enlist the sympat[illegible] the German Fuehrer fo[illegible]cheme to promote the peace [illegible]e world. In the same connel he has now gone and met [illegible]lini for the same purpose.

An optim according to Dean Inge, is an[illegible]orrigible fool who would buy [illegible]n a Jew and sell it to a Scott still hope to make a profit.

* * *

Now th[illegible]papa Lansbury has shown us[illegible] way we suggest that

(1) A [illegible]tation of pacifists should won poison-gas manufacturers interest them in a scheme [illegible]niversal disarmament and peac[illegible]

(2) Pa[illegible] Jawaharlal Nehru should [illegible] Winston Churchill with a [illegible] to enlist his sympathy for Congress scheme of national[illegible]ancipation of India.

(3) G[illegible] Franco should be approached[illegible] subscribe to the international[illegible] fund for the help of Spanish[illegible]mocracy.

* * *

"Our [illegible]ole object in taking office [illegible] to prevent the collapse of demacy at its very inception."

Can [illegible] guess who said that? Who el[illegible] of course, but our friend Sir D[illegible]jishah B. Cooper, the interim[illegible]hief Minister of Bombay, [illegible], of all the other Interim Pmiers, has refused to vacate t[illegible] ministerial gaddi?

Andy "democracy" evidently Sir D[illegible] means the Government of In[illegible] Act.

So [illegible]us write his name, too, amon[illegible]the world's incorrigible optim[illegible].

* * *

Adessing the Poona Conferenc[illegible]e Honourable Interim Premi[illegible]said that it manifested, "in a [illegible]ner not to be mistaken, tha[illegible]he educated, influential and respsible classes are agreed on the[illegible]eed for working the new Co[illegible]itution."

"[illegible]e few hundred and odd nonen[illegible]ies gather, we understd, duly registered a collective bl[illegible]h at this plethora of compli[illegible]mits.

* * *

[illegible]y [illegible]he way the report that all tose who attended the Constitutonalists Conference were sworn [illegible]n o[illegible] a copy of the Government of [illegible]ndi Act is rather exaggerated.

* * *

"[illegible]he conditions in the presidecy of Bombay are peculiar," sai[illegible] Sir D. B. Cooper.

[illegible]odesty, no doubt, stopped him [illegible]om taking credit for these [illegible]ecullar conditions."

* * *

"What Other Way?" asks the [illegible]ocal Anglo-Indian journal, editorially commenting on the Palestine report.

There [illegible]s one but it does not pass through the crooked alleys of Imperialism.

* * *

By the way that famous "hand of friendship" which was loaned to Mr. Jinnah by Maulana Shaukat Ali has now been borrowed by Mr. Tairsee.

Indeed we learn that since the Congress decided to accept offices there is much demand for it.

* * *

The Governor of U. P. has nominated six non-Congressmen to the Legislative Council. Most of them are title-holders.

Some people characterise it as an act of interference on the part of the Governor. Maybe it is. But we submit that it is only in pursuance of the Government's declared policy of protecting the interests of the minorities. In this case the minority favoured is numerically as insignificant as it is vital to the existence of the Government.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS
(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Interim Premier Cooper's Constitutionalists' Conference was attended exclusively by "educated, influential and responsible classes."

(2) Mr. Tairsee's speech impressed the Interim Premier so much that he offered L. R. T. a seat on the Cabinet with retrospective effect but Tairsee declined—without thanks.

(3) The Conference was such a howling success that the performance will be repeated more frequently "at the special request of patrons."

Gap In Sea Control Must Remain Unless Someone Is Found

Eden Set With Hard Task To Find Solution Of Non-Intervention Deadlock

RUGBY, July 10.

Although the tension has been relaxed as a result of yesterday's decision by the Non-Intervention Committee to invite the British Government to attempt to break the dead-lock which is holding up the Spanish Control Scheme, it would be rash to assume that matters will easily resolve themselves merely because solution has been found on the next mode of procedure.

HARD LABOUR AHEAD

On the contrary it is recognised that a week-end of intensive labour lies before the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden and his advisers. They are left with full discretion to make the necessary sounding in whatever way they think best and they are already addressing themselves with utmost urgency to their task in the hope of being able to report the result to the full Committee at a meeting early next week. But the difficulties that lie before them are serious.

GAP MUST REMAIN...!

In the British view, the gap in the sea observation scheme must remain open or someone must be found to fill it. Britain's offer to fill it arose solely from earnest desire to save the Non-Intervention Scheme as a whole, but the proposals made were rejected by Germany and Italy who made counter proposals, which, in their turn, were not acceptable to the British Government, because they would eliminate from the sea observation the vital part of the coast of Spain.

EMINENTLY REASONABLE

Another feature of these proposals, namely the granting of belligerent rights, which would unfairly assist one side, cannot, in the British view, be regarded as a substitute for the naval control scheme. On the other hand, the French Government's determination to withdraw facilities to the observers in Pyrenees, unless the gap is filled within the next day or two, is regarded here as eminently reasonable.

PRESS OPINIONS

Newspaper comment on the Non-Intervention Deadlock is generally restrained, but the comments made by Herr Von Ribbentrop and Count Grandi have aroused some resentment.

"MORNING POST"

"The Morning Post", referring to the attempts which have been made, in various quarters, from time to time, to denigrate British policy and to represent it as clandestinely partial says that when, however, it really comes to the point, "we find that nobody believes these charges. The Non-Intervention Committee by unanimous vote has provided the answer, and it only remains for the British Government not to testify their integrity which is unchallenged and indeed unchallengable, but to carry through to a triumphant issue in the cause of peace the high responsibility entrusted to them".

"DAILY TELEGRAPH"

"The Daily Telegraph" regards the enterprise entrusted to Britain as one upon which little hope can be founded in the circumstances, but it has its value in that it postpones any definite breaking off of negotiations, and gives a few days during which reason can have play. "Though the chance of discovering any generally acceptable plan seems poor enough, the British Government will not be deterred from its search by the unnecessarily provocative language of Herr Von Ribbentrop and Signor Grandi".

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

"The Manchester Guardian" regards the British Government's task as an unenviable one. Discussing the possibility of a solution being found, it says that since both Germany and Italy supported the proposal to invite Britain to find a way out, it seems they might be prepared to consider a compromise. "Evidently the majority of non-intervention Powers favoured the Anglo-French offer to fill the gap. In view of this powerful backing in Europe for their firm attitude, and the support in general of public opinion in their own countries, the British and French Governments will naturally be unwilling to accept a compromise that might in any way undermine the principles of impartiality which they have tried to maintain since the very beginning of the Civil War."—B. O. W.

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PLYMOUTH REPUDIATES FASCIST CHARGE

Britain To Mediate For Solution Of 'Impasse'

RUGBY, July 9.

A critical situation faced the representatives of 27 States who attended to-day's plenary meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee at the Foreign office. The meeting had before it two sets of proposals put forward for resolving the situation caused by the withdrawal of German and Italian Governments from sea observation scheme in Spain. Both of these schemes of which one submitted in the name of the British and French Governments and the other by Italian and German Governments, have been before the Chairman's Sub-Committee and this morning it was clear that the deadlock which revealed itself on an earlier occasion still held.

SOLUTION FOR "IMPASSE".

Speeches delivered by the Ambassadors of Italy, France, Portugal, U. S. S. R. and Germany showed that the attitudes of these countries towards the rival schemes were unchanged. A more accommodating spirit was displayed when the Committee resumed its deliberations after luncheon adjournment. A number of short speeches were then delivered by the representatives of the smaller Powers and ultimately a proposal was put forward by the Netherlands Minister in London requesting that the British Government should be entrusted with the task of finding a solution to the impasse. This suggestion met with support from Count Grandi, M. Corbin, Herr von Ribbentrop and others and was ultimately unanimously passed.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS TASK.

The Chairman, Lord Plymouth, at once said that he would convey the invitation to His Majesty's Government and at a still late session when the delegates assembled to decide on the terms of the communique the Chairman announced that they in fact were prepared to undertake the task. At the same time, he pointed out that if they were to proceed with any hope of success, maximum consideration and co-operation from all concerned was essential. He added that his Government fully recognised the urgency of the matter and would deal with it with the least possible delay. He anticipated that they would be in a position to call the representatives together for further consultation probably early next week.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

In the course of his speech at the morning session of the Non-Intervention Committee, the French Ambassador in emphasising that his Government maintained unchanged their opposition to the German and Italian counter-proposals to that advanced by Britain and France, intimated that it might be necessary at an early date next week to withdraw from observers on the French-Spanish frontier facilities which they were not accorded if similar facilities were with-held from observers on Portugal-Spanish frontier.

The controversial character of the speeches was a feature of the whole morning session and the outlook was most unfavourable when adjournment was taken.

STRICTURES ON BRITAIN

On resuming Lord Plymouth urged that discussions should not continue in this vein. He, however, said that he must take strong exception to certain things that had been said and to certain criticisms that had been made in regard to the conduct of the British Government. His Government were not prepared to accept the strictures on their conduct in this affair no matter from what quarter they emanated. If other powers had shown anything like the same desire to strictly observe Non-Intervention the present position would not have arisen.

NOT A QUESTION OF SATISFACTION

It is no longer a question of having satisfaction as was done in regard to the bombing of "Deutschland". The German Government admitted that the incident had been closed with the action against Almeria. Reference to incidents concerning the "Leipzig" and the attitude of the British Government was clear and it would be impossible to find a handful of people in England who would have consented to action being undertaken without an inquiry taking place which would enable the party blamed by Germany to be heard.

NOT BRITAIN'S FAULT

The position which confronted the Committee was entirely different. It was not the fault of Britain that there were not more than four powers originally engaged in naval patrol work and Britain's offer to assume jointly with France the responsibility for the whole of that task when Germany and Italy withdrew was one which His Majesty's Government undertook with reluctance. It involved very considerable risk and expense.

NO BASIS FOR ATTACK

From one or two quarters suggestions had been made that they were not satisfied that the British would carry out their duties with impartiality. In order to convince them His Government had offered to carry neutral observers on ships engaged in patrol work and indicated that they did not exclude any country whatever from the list of those from which such observers would be drawn. Nothing had arisen, he said, to lead the British Government to believe that action on the lines suggested by the German and Italian plan regarding belligerent rights would advance the solution and referring to the view expressed on behalf of the French Government about the maintenance of observers on their Spanish frontier, he declared that it must be regarded as eminently reasonable.

GOVT. VIEW RE-STATED

He re-stated his Government's views in regard to the question of withdrawal of volunteers in Spain and referring again to the speeches delivered, he said, he listened to them with care but felt that most of them had not helped forward the solution of the impasse. The British Government however, were still perfectly prepared to consider any practical proposal to that end.

BRITAIN TO MEDIATE

It was at this stage that the Netherlands' Minister suggested that the Committee should invite the British Government to find a way out of the difficulty and a proposal on these lines was unanimously adopted. Lord Plymouth said that he would put this to his Government but that a more accommodating spirit must be shown if success was to be achieved.

Later Lord Plymouth announced the British Government's acceptance of this task and the meeting ended in a much more favourable atmosphere than in which it opened.—B.O.W.

PROTECTORATES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Question Of Transfer To Union Govt.

RUGBY, July 9.

The Dominion Secretary. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, was asked in the Commons for a statement regarding General Hertzog's recent statement on the transfer to the Union Government of the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland.

He replied that clearly there had been some misunderstanding In 1935 an agreement was reached between his predecessor and General Hertzog and the "Aide Memoire" stated that "the policy of both the Governments for the next few years should be directed to bringing about a situation in which, if transfer were to become a matter of practical politics, it could be effected with the full acquiescence of the population concerned."

Last year General Hertzog agreed that there was no understanding that the transfer of any of the territories should take place in specified time. He also agreed that any prediction as to time must necessarily be in the nature of a conjecture. General Hertzog himself saw instructions sent out to officials in the territories in pursuance of the agreement of 1935, and there must, therefore, be misunderstanding if he now said that there had been a failure on the part of the Home Government to carry out its undertaking. During General Hertzog's recent visit it had been explained that the situation described in the agreement had not come about, but that the British Government adhered to the terms of the Agreement.

The Dominions Secretary also agreed to consider what further steps were now practicable and there was an understanding that General Hertzog and he should communicate with each other. Government was determined to carry out the policy agreed on two years ago and he hoped that the problems involved would be solved in friendly co-operation.—B.O.W.

WAR CLOUDS BURST IN FAR EAST

He Gave India A National Bank

Eminent Indians In London Pay Tribute To Late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala's Memory

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 11.

Sir Firoz Noon, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Atul Chatterji and Sir Nowroji Saklatvala paid eloquent tributes to the memory of late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala in message sent to the condolence meeting which was held this afternoon, under the chairmanship of Sir Homi Mody at the Zoroastrian House. Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Pudumji Ginwala, Sir Homi Mehta and Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar referred to the great work done by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala for the development of Indian banking.

Sir Homi Mody declared Sir Sorabji had not only made the Central Bank a national Bank of India but a "People's Bank."

The meeting passed a resolution placing on record its deep regret at Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala's passing away, and its warm appreciation of the past he had played in building a first-class banking institution in India.

Before the meeting was held, the religious ceremony was conducted by the Parsee priest praying for the repose of the soul.

Tairsee For Full-Blooded Communism

ONLY CURE FOR PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, July 11.

"Wardha decision of the Congress to take office, has taken the very wind out of the sail of this Conference."

This significant remark heard from an important personage, well accounts for the dead and gone Bombay Council-like atmosphere that prevailed at the Gokhale Hall, to-day, when the Cooper Conference resumed discussion on the present Cabinet's, land policy.

Mr. Manchershaw Karbhari was the first to spring to his feet to-day, and he lost no time in urging the Government to overhall the present system of Land Revenue collection, as also to revise the forest policy.

Sardar Mutalik from Satara opined that the landless labourers being a boon to the Industrial concerns, should not be given the unoccupied wasteland for cultivation.

Rao Bahadur Chinmmulgund suggested the supply of agricultural implements along with land to landless labourers.

IMPORTANT FACTOR

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada recommended the fragmentation of land, and begged Government to look upon the agriculturists more as an important national factor than a mere source of revenue.

Sjt. Tairsee held that full-blooded Socialism and even Communism were needed to wipe out the evil of the agriculturists' indebtedness. He said that the question had been age-old, and had not cropped up overnight. At present, the agriculturist, though living in body, was economically dead. The problem could not be solved at once, may, would require even half a century, and, if the present Ministry succeeded uprooting this evil, their name would be enshrined to eternity.

The speaker thought that the evil called for drastic measures. like socialism and communism. It needed Okasa. (Laughter).

The monies required for solving such a problem must come from the fat pockets of rich and people like the speaker himself.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS WANTED

Mr. B. S. Kamat pleaded for the starting of more land Mortgage Banks, setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards, and enacting of a Rural Insolvency Act

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he personally thought that Government should come forward to take upon its shoulders the burden of Agricultural indebtedness.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Re-assembling after tea, the Conference considered Government's Irrigation Programme.

Shir Dhanjishah announced the Government's intention to appoint a Committee to investigate the various problems relating to the subject under discussion.

Sardar Mutalik suggested the transfer of the water distribution work from the Public Works Department to the Department of Agriculture. He also suggested the re-introduction of the Embankment System in lands.

Dewan Bahadur Kazi suggested the establishment of a Marketing Board.

UNDESIRABLE INTERFERENCE

Coming to the Co-operative Movement, Mr. Y. R. Datey complained of the increasing Government interference in its working, which was undesirable.

The Ministerial programme with regard to the Forests and Prohibition was next hurried through without discussion.

Speaking of labour relief, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stressed the necessity of the Trade Unions being recognised, and went on to say that Government were alive to the problem of industrial labour whom they wanted to be real partners in the industrial concerns, side by side with the proprietors with a view to establish permanent peace between them.

Mr. Karanjia: "Would not relief to labour, by a living wage enhance cost of production?"

Mr. Jamnadas: "Proprietors should take less profit."

During the discussion of Health and Medicine Programme, Barrister G. K. Gadgil exhorted the establishment of birth-control clinics, according to Mr. Bole's proposals.

ENCOURAGE EASTERN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

Dr. Mahajani advised the encouragement to Ayurvedic and Unani systems, and pleaded for the compulsory registration of all the medical practitioners.

Winding up the proceedings of the Conference, Sir Dhanjishah Cooper thanked all the participants, and assured consideration of the valuable suggestions made.

Mr. Karanjia, thanking the Ministry, wished that such Conferences where the general public could discuss Government's programme should be a quarterly feature, whichever Government was in power.

The Conference then terminated.

(Continued from Col 7.)

tice of by Arabs. In these days everybody bides time but it must not be forgotten that the feelings will not have their way when opportunity arise. I do hope that justice will still be done to the Arabs and the real people of Palestine. If this separate State is created it will be small and unsafe and hence it will be coveted by all. Thus instead of creating peace this will be a fruitful source of creating trouble not only in Palestine but in the world at large.

Sino-Japanese Troops Clash

Alleged Breach Of Truce Agreement

Tokio Cabinet Holds Emergency Meeting

TOKIO, July 11.

The situation in North China has taken an ugly turn.

According to the Domei Agency as a result of Chinese troops again violating the Truce Agreement by seizing Lungwangmiao and bombarding Japanese troops near Lukouchaio.

JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACK

The Japanese counter-attacked and claim that they drove off Chinese, who left 30 dead. Sporadic fighting apparently continued night-long.

Tokio Cabinet Meets

The emergency Cabinet meeting held a prolonged session and agreed on its attitude, which was reported to the Emperor.

JAPANESE ARMY AT GATE OF PEIPING

A Peiping message says:—

The Japanese have completed the military occupation of Wangping almost as far as the gates of Peiping.—Reuter.

Nanking Presents Demand To Tokyo

NANKING, July 10.

Prior to the renewal of the fighting the Chinese Foreign Office sent a note to the Japanese Embassy demanding:

Formal apologies in connection with the original clash.

Punishment of Japanese officers responsible,

Compensation for the loss of life and property and Guarantees against recurrence.—Reuter.

ORDERS FOR CHINESE ARMY

SHANGHAI, July 10.

According to Japanese sources four divisions of China's Crack First Army have begun to move northwards under orders from Nanking along the Peiping-Hankow railway and General Chiang Kaishek has ordered the entire Chinese Air Force to be ready for mobilisation.—Reuter.

TOKIO HIGHEST STAFF MEETS

TOKIO, July 10.

Upon receipt of news of the resumption of hostilities the Japanese Foreign Minister held an emergency conference of the Highest Staff officers.—Reuter.

BARRICADES IN PEIPING

PEIPING, July 10.

Sandbags and other barricades to-night bar the strategic parts of Peiping of which some streets have been completely cleared of civilians. All traffic has been completely stopped with the exception of lorry loads of Chinese troops moving towards the gates. The Chinese have torn up the rail track outside the City to prevent the approach of hostile forces. The Japanese are reported to have acted similarly near Fengtai.—Reuter.

MOVE TO ENCIRCLE PEIPING

PEIPING, July 10.

The Chinese railway authorities report that two Japanese troop trains laden with tanks, armoured cars and field guns passed through Tientsin and arrived to-night at Fengtai, where the detachments moved off in different directions as though to encircle Peiping.

The Japanese claim to have repulsed the Chinese troops who are alleged to have entered the Truce Area, but the City of Wangping remains in Chinese hands.—Reuter.

NOT FAIR TO ARABS

Hooseinbhoy Lalljee On Palestine Report

"The proposal of partitioning Palestine is not fair" declared Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee in an interview to a representative of "The Chronicle" regarding the Palestine Commission Report. He said: "It is quite apparent that much trouble has been taken to find out the solution. No one will doubt that consistent with the policy that had been adopted by the British Government, the Commission has tried its best in evolving the scheme. But the fact remains that before the Great War Palestine belonged to Arabs and during the Great War solemn assurances were given to the Arabs that it would remain with the Arabs. It was on this assurance that the Arabs cast their lot with the allies. Later on, it appears, exigencies of war compelled British statesmen to enter into a treaty for financial help with the Jewish people, both in England and America; and it is to carry out this assurance that the partition scheme is evolved. Therefore, it is quite clear that the proposal of the partitioning Palestine is not fair to Arabs.

In all fairness what is essentially needed to do justice is that Arabs should not suffer and they should administer their country while the number of Jews that have already found their way into Palestine should be restricted to the present number, provided as intelligent people they will live as equal fellow subjects of an Arab State I say this not because I am a Muslim but I do think and feel that a large number of Jews that have found their way in Palestine is more than sufficient compensation for their financial and other help. I feel, that this partition is also due to the fact that Asia has been treated recently as a territory for the benefit of Europeans, and for bargaining. This is very unfair and this is the cause of some prevailing bitterness amongst His Majesty's subjects in the East, and which I hope and trust will be realised by the statesman who know very well how big the British Empire has become and, therefore, how much more it is necessary that their people in the East should not feel that the Eastern part of the British Empire is not the same as the Western part. The Americans do not want any more immigration. Germany has decided to drive away Jews and others. Germany demands not only land to live but large fields for exploitation. And to please these sentiments, it seems Jews are being provided a separate State at the cost of Arabs."

"I leave it to British statesmen to consider whether this sort of thing is not going to be taken no-

(Continued in Col 5.)

Great Blow To Muslim World

Britain's Breach Of Solemn Pledges Condemned

India's Duty To Stand By Arabs

The report of the Royal Commission on Palestine was strongly criticised at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, at the People's Jinnah Hall, on Sunday.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over the meeting said Indians should show their solidarity with the Arabs because they were both strugling against a common imperialism and he appealed to Indian Muslims to make a similarly great and glorious contribution to the struggle for the freedom of India as they had done during the time of the Khilafat wrong, for a similar grave issue had arisen as a result of the proposal for the partition of Palestine; for the freedom of India meant the freedom of Islamic countries.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said history had recorded many wicked and immoral acts. But the Balfour Declaration had no parallel for its wickedness and cynicism. He said that the British would not care what Muslim India thought of the Palestine Report, but they would certainly pay heed to the voice of United India.

A resolution condemning the report as an imperialist device to perpetuate Britsih control over the country for imperialist purposes, was passed at the meeting.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi explaining the objects of the meeting said that they met that evening to voice their protest against the injustice done to the Palestine Arabs. The problem of Palestine was not a new problem but it had been in existence ever since the end of the Great War. The Arabs for their services in the Great War were promised independence. Not only did they not get independence, but a system of Mandate, was imposed on them and a National Home for the Jews was sought to be created in Palestine against the wishes of the Arabs. Now it was proposed to partition Palestine by a Commission which, being all British, could not be accepted as impartial. The fact that the British Government had readily accepted the recommendations of Royal Commission without even consulting public opinion was a proof, if a fresh proof was needed, to show that the proposal for partion was not a new one but Britain had since the end of the war been planning it. If Britain had been genuinely desirous of a just solution of the Palestine problem she would have asked the League of Nation to appoint an independent Commission in which the people of Palestine could have confidence. The Commission held that the problem was not capable of solution except by a drastic "operation," and they proposed to divide the country, part of it going to the Arabs and part of it going to the Jews, while the British themselves held in perpetuity and not for a few years, full control over the rest, including the holy places and important port cities.

The best, richest and coastal part of the country went to the Jews, while the territory bordering on Trans-Jordan was to be joined to the latter to form an Arab State. It was no wonder that Emir Abdulla of Trans-Jordan was pleased with this arrangement for he stood to gain directly out of this partition.

GREAT BLOW TO MUSLIM WORLD.

They proposed partition because they unctuously said that though they intended to carry out the mandate in such a way that, in accordance with the pledges given to the Arabs and the Jews, a independent State could be established, their experience was that the conflict between the aspiration of the Arabs and Jews was such that it was not capable of solution except by partition.

Muslim world, and the Muslims could not but protest against such a proposal. The Jews stood to gain by the partition, because they secured their National Home and could bring as many of their co-religionists as they liked. They had no sacrifice to make. It was clear that while, on the one hand, the Jews, who before the war were only 7 per cent. of the population, were to get the richest portion of the land, on the other hand, the Arabs, who formed 93 per cent. of the population, had lived in the country for over thirteen centuries and had impressed it with the stamp of Arab culture and character, were to be deprived of a great portion of it and were cynically told that this was being done in order to make them independent?

REWARD FOR HELP.

And this sacrifice they were asked to make for having sided with Britain during the war. Before the war when Palestine was under Turkish rule, the Arabs had the same rights and privileges as the Turks, they could sit in the Turkish Parliament, become Cabinet Ministers, even Premiers, and generals of the Army. Still they naturally cherished dreams of national independence. When the war came and the British tempted them, they succumbed, to the temptation. They rebelled against the Turks and Sheriff Hussain, on their behalf, entered into treaty with the Britain who solemnly promised that in lieu of Arab help against Turkey, the latter would get complete independence after the war. In revolting against Turkey and entering into an alliance with the British, the Arabs committed a great blunder. Not only did they harm Islam, but they also harmed themselves.

They had entered into an alliance with a country which had been known to history as perfidious Albion and had, in its dealings with weaker countries like Egypt, Ireland and India, broken solemn pledges. The Arabs realised this after the war when, in violation of the pledges given to them, a mandate was thrust on them and, in accordance with the Balfour Declaration, made after and in violation of the pledges given to the Arabs, it was decided to establish a National Home for the Jews in Palestine. This decision was carried out in such a way that the Jews who were 7 per ent. of the population before the war rose in 18 years to be 30 per cent. and during these eighteen years the Arabs who had from the beginning opposed the mandate and the Balfour Declaration, were subjected to injustices and harsh treatment and the object of this policy was to increase the population of Jews in order to justify partition and if to-day there was conflict between the Arabs and the Jews, it was the creation of this deliberate policy.

A NATIONAL DEMAND.

The Arabs wanted independence not on religious ground, but as an Arab nation, which included Jews, Christians as well as Muslims. Even the Royal Commission had acknowledged that so far as political questions were concerned the Christian Arabs had made common cause with their Muslim brethren. The Arabs had no enmity towards the Jews. Before the arrival of the British, there was no conflict between them. Neither the Arabs nor any right thinking persons desired that the religious associations the Jews had with Palestine should be cut off. But to maintain that association was one thing and to trample upon the rights of the majority of the population, to bring Jews in large numbers every year in order to prepare a case for partition of the country was a different thing and an injustice. Even the Balfour Declaration had laid down that while the Jews could enter Palestine and enjoy the rights of nationality, the political, economic and religious interests of the Arabs were always to be respected. Was thus respect to be shown by partitioning their country?

INDEPENDENCE ONLY SOLUTION.

How then could the problem of Palestine be solved? He was of of the opinion the problem could be solved in the easiest and most satisfactory way, if the British genuinely desired it and it was to stop Jewish immigration for the time being and give independence to Palestine. Of the present population of 13 lakhs, Jews formed nearly a third that is, 4 lakhs. This was sufficient to safeguard the religious rights of the Jews and to enable them to call Palestine their National Home. He had no doubt if Palestine became independent, the artificially created conflict between the Arabs and the Jews would disappear. But just as on the plea of differences between Hindus and Muslims Britain did not want to release her hold over India, so on the same plea she wanted to partition Palestine. But her real object whether in India or in Palestine, was to maintain her imperialistic and economic domination.

The Arabs in Palestine wanted complete independence. Indians too had similar aspirations. It was, therefore, the first duty of the Indians, whether Hindus or Muslims to express their sympathy and solidarity with the Arabs who were valiantly fighting for their freedom, in the hour of their greatest trial, because their struggle was against a common imperialistic country. This patriotic duty Muslims shared with their Hindu fellow-countrymen. But they had an additional duty and that was a religious one. Palestine was part of Jaziralul-Arab. No true Muslim could tolerate non-Muslim control over it. Therefore, it was the duty of Muslims to join hands with Hindus in a concerted action as would compel Britain to abandon the proposal for partition and to withdraw from Palestine. There was no better way for them than to make a similarly great and glorious contribution to the struggle for the freedom of their country as they had done during the time of the Khilafat wrong for a similarly grave issue had arisen now. For the freedom of India meant the freedom of all Islamic countries.

BREACH OF SOLEMN PLEDGES

Mr. M. C. Chagla then moved the followng resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, strongly condemns the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine as an utter denial of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to Self-Determination, and as constiuting a gross violation of solemn pledges of the British Government to the Arab people.

"The scheme adumbrated by the Commission to partition Palestine and the British Government's determination to enforce it with force explodes the specious claim that it confers independence on the Arabs and the Jews alike, and exposes it as an imperialist device to establish permanent and effective control over the country for the purpose of British imperialist strategy in the Mediterranean and the Near East.

"This public meeting, therefore, declares that the Royal Commission's report cannot claim any support from democratic forces all over the world and assures the people of Palestine of the sympathy and solidarity of the Indian people, who are themselves victims of the same Imperialism, in their struggle against the continuance of the British Mandate and for the establishment of a united, free and independent State over the whole of Palestine based on the sovereignty of the people."

UNPARALLELED WICKEDNESS

Mr. Chagla, moving the resolution, said that History had recorded many wicked and immoral acts, but the Balfour Declaration had no parallel for its wickedness and cynicism. He was stunned at the cynical calmness with which Lloyd George had recorded in his Memoirs, how the Balfour Declaration came to be made. During the Great War a crisis threatened Great Britain which had a shortage of acetone. Lloyd George approached a Jewish scientist, who solved the problem and thus the crisis was got over. In return, the scientist asked Lloyd George that he personally did not want anything, but he wanted a National Home for the Jews. Lloyd George talked the matter over with Lord Balfour, the then Foreign Secretary, and then Lord Balfour made his notorious declaration.

Mr. Chagla said that he had great sympathy for the Jews. In the annals of history they were the most persecuted race. But at the same time, he failed to see how Lloyd George and Lord Balfour could make a present of the land of the Arabs to the Jews.

The Arabs did not object to the coming in of the Jews. The Jews could come and settle in Palestine. Their minority rights would be duly protected. But the Arabs would not permit the Jews to parcel out a part of the land and establish a State for themselves.

RIDICULOUS

Apart from this, the British Government gave solemn pledges that the Arabs would enjoy the same independence as the Frenchmen would enjoy in France. But they went back on these pledges and offered a fantastic explanation for doing so, that the Jews had their ancient home in Palestine. If one tried to redistribute Europe on this consideration one would make a fantastic map of Europe. On the face of it, this explanation was ridiculous.

The only explanation was that Lloyd George and Balfour did not scruple much about their solemn pledges to the Arabs, but wanted to placate the Jews some of whom had liberally subscribed to their War Loans.

Now what was to be done? Unless the people in India were in a position to influence the world opinion, the British Government would not care for the Indians or their opinions.

He appealed to one and all not as a Muslim but as a lover of democracy and as one who believed in the right of Self-Determination, that the people of India should be in a position to have their voice heard in international counsels.

The British would not care what Muslim India would think of the Palestine report, but certainly they would pay heed to the voice of United India.

FACE-SAVING DEVICE

Mr. Jalaluddin Bukhari, seconding the resolution, said that the Report was a face-saving device of British Imperialists. Great Britain had, otherwise, no justification for encouraging the Zionist movement. There could be no escape from the Imperialist policy, as long as British domination continued in any country. This outrage was committed on Palestine, because the Imperial highways to the East and the pipeline of the capitalists had to be safeguarded.

Mr. Ashok Menta, supporting the resolution, said that the Report of the Royal Commission, proposed partition of Palestine, denied the right of self-determination to the Arabs and, above all, offered an insult to the Arab nation. Palestine was described as the land where perjury was common. He would point out that it was the British statesmen who committed a perjury and not the Arabs. That was the tragic fate of all the oppressed people. Not only were they exploited day in and day out, but in addition insults were heaped on them. In this game, the Jews and the Arabs were alike cheated, while Great Britain had gained through the reservation of strategic points. Palestine was ruled with the help of force, and in the year 1936, while very little was spent in education and medical relief, the cost of policing the State amounted to £1,230,000, nearly nine times the cost, when they first took possession of the land under the Mandate. Strategic centres also were included in the area allotted to the Jews, and thereby Great Britain had nothing to lose. For Zionism remained all through, the hand-maid of British Imperialism. As long as the Jews of Palestine were dominated by Zionism, they would be dominated by British Imperialism.

INDIANS WARNED

Mr. Ashok Mehta warned the people of India that a similar fate might await them, if they did not wake up early and unite in their common interest. Could they imagine, what a tragedy it would be if the British decided on a partition of India? Hitherto the people in India were not sufficiently united. Particularly the masses among the Muslims kept aloof from mass organisation. It was not because the masses were not interested, but because the approach to the masses was not the right one. It was not merely patriotism that appealed to them. If only they realised that their salvation lay in their emancipation from all forms of exploitation, they would certainly unite.

Mr. Sohrab D. Batliwala said that if India had to draw any lessons from the outrage committed on Palestine, it was that a great need now existed for the unity of the Hindus and the Muslims, so that by united effort they could ward off exploitation.

The last speaker said that if India were not to face the tragedy of the Palestine, the only course open to the people was to unite. They all knew the sufferings of the Palestine Arabs.

There was every danger of the differences among the Indians being exploited to the advantage of British Imperialism. It was against this danger that he wanted to warn the people.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried.

To Enrol 1 Lakh Members

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE

Dr. Hamid Kazi Deputed To Intensify Congress Muslim Mass Contact

PACHORA, July 10.

A number of sub-committees were appointed at an important meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held here this evening under the presidency of Mr. Shanker Rao Deo.

Among the important resolutions are:

To make the Congress organizationally sound and perfect,

To enrol one lakh of Congress members in Maharashtra,

To collect datas regarding problems of people in States and enquire into them, for which purpose a committee was appointed and

To collect funds for constructing a Congress House in Poona.

The meeting appointed Messrs. Jedhe, M.L.A. and Deogirikar of Poona as Provincial organisers.

MASS CONTACT DRIVE.

A Mass Contact sub-committee was formed of Mr. Jedhe (Chairman,) Messrs. S M Joshi and Geodeo (Joint Secretaries) and Atmaram Patil, G P Khare Abdul Hamid Kazi, N V Gadgil, and Tarkunde.

Dr. Hamid was deputed to devise ways and means for bringing in as many Muslims as possible to Congress fold and work among the Muslim masses. A sum of Rs. 1,000 for the present was set apart for the purpose.

A Publicity Sub-Committee was formed with Messrs. Javadekar Tarkunde, N G Gore, the last named to be secretary. The committee's work was to give authoritative publicity to Congress activities in the Provinces and carry on Congress propaganda work.

KHER FOR A. I. C. C.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in Bombay Assembly and Mr. Deogiriker were elected to represent Maharashtra on the A. I. C. C.

Among those attended were Mr. B G Kher, Dhanaji Nana, Messrs. Firodya, Patwardhan brothers, N V Gadgil, Jedhe, S M Joshi, Gore, Khadilker, G P Khare, Tarkunde. —United Press.

INDIAN CHIEF JUSTICE FOR OUDH COURT

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 11.

The King has approved the following appointments:—

Justice Bisesarnath Srivastava, acting Chief Judge, Chief Court, Oudh, to be Chief Judge of that court in succession to Sir Charles Carleton Mossking with effect from October 22, 1937. Justice H. G. Smith, at present acting Judge of the Court to be permanent judge in succession to Justice E. M. Nanavutty with effect from July 12, 1937.

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. W. Y. Madeley, I.C.S., District Sessions Judge to act as Judge, Chief Court, Oudh, for the period from July 12 to 21 October, 1937 during the remainder of the vacancy caused by the appointment of Justice Bisesarnath Srivastawa to perform duties of Chief Judge of that Court, during the absence on leave of Justice Sir Charles Carleton Mossking.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

many respects, but in none more than the attention she devotes to her educational facilities. A university career is open to everyone, and there are few young men and women with the necessary equipment who fail to take advantage of it.

More than 3,000 of this year's total—which in itself is 250 in excess of a year ago—took degrees in arts and science. Engineering and medicine showed a decline, but law and scientific agriculture were higher, the last named a reflection of the increasing interest which Canada is taking in the alliance of science and the soil.

Escorts For Lonely Ladies

A few months ago an ingenious and enterprising young American introduced into Europe the system of hired gentleman escorts for lonely ladies. For his "taxi-boys" (as they are called in America) he chose a number of well-educated, perfectly mannered, excellently dressed young men, who were also submitted to a very stiff examination as to dancing and conversational ability.

It now seems that the new institution is a great success, for the business is to be extended. In addition to the "taxi-boys," there will be also "taxi-girls." In spite of the ambiguous name, it will be a most orderly and respectable undertaking. The ladies, as carefully recruited as their male colleagues, will not entertain lonely gentlemen but will chaperon young girls or accompany ladies who prefer female company in their outings.

* * *

The tangled mass of metal which was once the airship Hindenburg, now lying on the airfield at Lakehurst Naval Station, has drawn bids from several American companies.

They range from £800 to £2,400—for the wreckage of a Zeppelin that cost nearly £1,000,000 to build. The great girders will be smelted to recover the pure aluminium in them, estimated to yield about thirty-five tons.

* * *

Since the Leipzig incident occurred and Baron von Neurath cancelled his visit to London, this is the joke on the Berlin Bourse:

"Why is the Bourse so nervous?"

"Because it is suffering from Neurathenia."

* * *

G. O. Allen, former England cricket captain, was asked for his autograph at Wimbledon. To the first hunter he made the stock reply, "I am not a player!" To the second the same—and got away with it. Then there came a huntress.

He repeated "I am not a player." "No, but you play cricket," was the answer.

Allen signed.

* * *

SO THEY SAY

Commonsense dictates that electricity supply is not a suitable industry for nationalisation in any shape or form.—Sir Arnold Gridley, M.P.

Nothing less than something in the nature of a religious revival will solve the birth-rate problem. —W. M. Hughes, Australian Minister for Health.

* * *

"Your mother's gone shopping."

"What for Dad?"

"Nothing."

"Then why has she gone?"

"To see if she can find anything that will make her want something!"

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A SHIELD

But a ball from the bastion, where his intentions had been misunderstood, sent him down with a broken shoulder.

Meanwhile, D'Artagnan was fighting in the trench with the other soldier until the latter's thigh was run through when D'Artagnan's slipped off the barrel of the assassin's musket.

"Mercy!" cried the bandit with the point of D'Artagnan's sword at his chest. "I will confess everything."

On his knees, and supporting himself by his hands because loss of blood was beginning to weaken him, the man now explained to D'Artagnan that his comrade was the real instigator of the ambush, and that he had arranged it with a woman called Milady.

"He even has a letter from her in his pocket which proves the truth of what I say", groaned the wretch, who was almost fainting. D'Artagnan realized that he would have to go for the letter himself. Taking advantage of any cover the ground offered he succeeded in reaching the second soldier; then, lifting him on his shoulders he used his as a shield on his return to the trench.

MILADY'S LETTER

On his way back to the trench D'Artagnan felt a slight shock and heard the dull thuds of bullets getting home. He knew that the man he was carrying had saved his life.

In the trench he threw the corpse beside the wounded man, who was as pale as death, and very quickly found the letter he sought. It ran:

"Since you have lost track of her, and she is now in safety in the convent, which you should never have allowed her to reach, try, at least, not to miss the man. If you do, you know that my hand stretches far, and that you will pay very dearly for the hundred louis in gold you have got from me."

Though the letter was unsigned it had undoubtedly been written by Milady, and D'Artagnan kept it carefully.

Science and Industry

Soap Manufacture.—I

SOME TECHNICAL TERMS EXPLAINED

Raw Materials Required For The Process

(BY R. N. BAPASOLA.)
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It is highly advisable that we should be fully well acquainted with the various technical, chemical and the scientific words and names and their meaning for apparatus, Chemicals etc., used for the purpose of manufacturing Soaps.

What is Specific Gravity?—The thickness of any liquid (oil, Water, Lye etc.) is called Specific Gravity.

Lye: The solution of Caustic Soda or Caustic Potash is called Lye. That means, the water in which Caustic Potash or soda is dissolved. Commonly Caustic Soda Lye is largely employed for the purpose of manufacturing soap.

Beaume: is the name of a particular Hydrometer.

Hydrometer: It is the name of an instrument for measuring the specific Gravity of the liquid.

Soap Mass: The whole composition of Lye and oil in mixed state with or without adulterations or filler is known as Soap Mass.

Saponification: It is an act or operation of converting into Soap.

Saturation: is the state of a body when quite filled with another.

Silicate of Soda: It is a heavy liquid and it is used largely in the manufacturing of soap as a weight giving substance.

Bentonite Clay, Velclay, Celloidal Clay: These clays are chemically prepared for emulsifying and for giving weight and body to the soap. These Clays act as detergent and cleaner.

CAUSTIC SODA.

It is necessary to know something about the chemical composition of Caustic Soda and its purity. Everything depends upon the purchase of the pure quality of Caustic Soda. Large quantities of Caustic soda are supplied in flake known as 98 per cent and Solid Caustic Soda known as 76 degrees. The Solid Caustic Soda 76 degrees 98 per cent purity is exactly the same as 98 per cent. Flake or power. But, it is considerably cheaper in price. It is therefore advantageous for all large manufacturers to make use of 76 degrees solid Caustic Soda with 98 per cent purity.

These goods can be obtained from the Continent, America and Great Britain. Under the circumstances they are charging very high prices.

Japan's 76 degrees Caustic Soda with 98 per cent. purity is in no way inferior to British American, or Continental goods. Hence, even Japan's Caustic Soda will serve the purpose equally well.

Undoubtedly, Flake can be handled very easily than the solid because a small quantity can be taken from the Cask without much difficulty.

Most of our chemists make mistakes because they believe, that 76 degrees Caustic Soda is inferior to Caustic Soda Flake 98 per cent. But let me assure you that both are equal in strength and solid is considerably cheaper in price. Hence, I can recommend Solid Caustic Soda. Our thanks are due to the Japanese people for selling chemicals equal in strength to any best English, Continential, or American goods.

SODA ASH.

Large quantity of Soda Ash can also be made use of in the process of manufacturing of soap Soda Ash is commonly known as Sodium Carbonate. The soda Crystal is nothing but the pure Sodium Carbonate with large quantity of water by crystallisation. It is therefore advisable not to use Soda Crystal but to make of Soda Ash.

The Statement of German Degrees:—This shows the percentage of Sodium Carbonate (Na_2CO) which has been used to produce 100 per cent Solid Caustic Soda NaOH.

The Statement of English Degrees:—This shows the percentage of effective "Na_2O" which is in the solid NaOH. When introducing the English statement, the values were erroneously based upon the wrong equivalent weight of 40 (32 instead of 31).

The caustic soda which is met in trade has got the formula of NaOH and it has the equivalent weight of 40. A simple calculation will show that a Caustic Soda of 76 English degrees has a percentage of 95 per cent to 98 per cent purity.

For the making of soft Soaps generally Caustic Potash is principally used. There are exceptions in the case of Solid Potassium soaps and such soaps which consist of combinations of potassium—and Sodium Soaps. The same statement which holds good for the calculation of Caustic Soda (NaOH is also applicable to Caustic Potash (KOH) only, in that case 48. 1. K2 is equivalent to 56 KOH.

Caustic Soda is also produced in a 50 degrees Beaume Potassium Lye, by the electolitical method from Potassium Chloride (KCL) and has supplanted the solid Caustic Potash from Potassium Carbonate (K_2C03) more expensive in its production or the concentration of 50 degrees Beaume Potassium Lye in soap making.

These two alcalies are particularly remarkable as there is the possibility to convert with them fatty acid into fatty acid alkalies wherewith a conversion on into Sodium or Potassium soaps will take place. The carbonic Acid being in the reaction process gets herewith free, in the form of gas. The manufacturing process is designated as as a saponification by means of Carbonic Acid—Alkalies.

Besides, the above mentioned alkalies which may be considered also as Salts; also Sodium Chloride (common Salt) "NACL," Potassium Chloride "KCL," and various other salts are used to the effect of making the soap in the course of manufacturing which is to be treated accordingly.

Questions

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PROF. SEKHAR.
THE GREAT MESMERIST. ELLORE

INDIGENOUS GLASS WARES EXHIBITION

It has been arranged to organise a series of exhibitions or shows under the auspices of the Commercial Museum on particular industries. The first of the series was a "Rubber Show."

The authorities have now decided to organise a special show of indigenous glass products, with a view to acquaint the dealers and the buyers with the latest varieties of production and the improved quality of glass products in India. Such shows always stimulate sale.

Each manufacturer will be afforded every facility to give a scientific display of their products and will also be extended the facility of all proper publicity and sale.

SERIES OF LECTURES.

It has further been decided to organise a series of scientific lectures by experts on the condition and growth of the industry in India and in other countries. A booklet on glass industry in India will also be published. The show will be opened by the last week of August '37. No charge will have to be paid for the stalls to display and sell their products in the show.

Should any exhibitor find it difficult to exhibit and sell its products through its own management or agency it would be extended the facility of keeping its exhibits and commodities for show and sale in the "Committee Stall." In that case a deduction of 10 per cent will be made on its sale proceeds to meet sundry expenses. For further particulars, manufacturers are requested to write to the Officer-in-charge, Commercial Museum & Publicity Dept., Corporation of Calcutta, College St. Market (North Block).

CALCUTTA'S COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

"Visualized Reference "Room" With Varied Specimens

One of the chief functions of the Commercial Museum started by the Calcutta Corporation will be to exhibit samples of all manufactured products of the country and to give all proper publicity to such Indian commodities. To exhibit is to attract attention and paving the way for marketing.

It shall be our endeavour to get together from the remotest corners of the country the samples of industrial products. The mentality to buy indigenous product can thus be catered and the Museum can create new avenues of distribution for unknown and neglected cottage or mill products of the country. The Museum will serve the purpose of not only a "showroom" but with the help of the interpreters will carry on the work of a salesman, pusher, and propagandist.

VARIED SPECIMENS

The Commercial Museum contains not only the indigenous products of all types and kinds but in due course shall exhibit the raw materials of the country of Bengal particularly, and of Indian as far as practicable. Raw-materials of forest origin, riverine, mineral and agricultural, tapped and untapped, all shall be exhibited with a small history card and suggesting possibilities of their use including cost of production and centres of distribution. There are process charts to demonstrate the different stages of manufactures from the raw materials to the finished articles. There are relief models to demonstrate industries. By-products charts and the avenues of utilising the by-products have already been prepared and the possibilities of utilising the valuable raw materials which are exported out of the country are also demonstrated. A lot of charts and diagrams have been prepared to show the economic position of India in the world as well as suggesting the means of utilising the available resources of India. In a word the Commercial Museum will be a "Visualised Reference Room" The possibility of developing its sections and by-sections is immense and cannot be made over-night but has to be developed gradually according to requirements and needs of environments.

INFORMATION BUREAU

We are already devoting particular attention to develop the Information Bureau systematically, because the Museum can give most effective service to the public in this direction. At every turn people must be kept informed and not only that, we shall have to awaken a spirit of inquisitiveness and eagerness to make inquiries and to be informed. Through this agency we shall be able to bring together the seller and the buyer, the producer and the consumer and stimulate business and marketing. It is our further intention to utilise the columns of newspapers, both vernacular and English, to write informative articles on raw materials available and notes on special products and on new and old industries with a view to create interest in our indigenous articles of daily use.

Price-lists, bulletins and informative catalogues will be issued from time to time in the interest of exhibitors and the publicity of indigenous products.

FOREIGN PATTERNS AND MACHINES

Correspondence has already been carried on to secure foreign patterns to guide fresh and new industries and to inject initiativeness among the manufacturers. Within a few months it will be possible to make a neat show of foreign machineries which can be profitably used to help small capital industries and improve the quality of the out-turn of the struggling industries of the country. The Consul-Generals who visited the opening session of the Commercial Museum have assured warmest co-operation in this line.

COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

We are fortunate enough to get over 100 foreign magazines on Commerce and Industries for the use at our Library. The Reading Room is kept open daily between 2-30 to 7-30 p.m and is free. Readers can make use of statistical books and Year Books available in Calcutta. Books of reference on commercial matters are available. All help in the study of statistical figures is also provided.

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

Service by correspondence both in the interest of the purchaser and the manufacturer will of course have our special attention. Already services in this line have been rendered to the best appreciation of both the producer and the consumer. Suggestions for new designs, as required by customers, are being communicated to the manufacturer with samples if practicable or sketches of the same are supplied to the manufacturers to develop new patterns to suit the likings of the customers. Information regarding any cheaper and better substitute of raw material will be communicated to the manufacturers concerned. In rural areas unutilised or wasted by-products which can be profitably turned into a popular commodity will also be brought to the attention of the respective rural industries. Any information about better process and cheaper outturn will be communicated to the parties interested for guidance and adoption. This Museum will be an organisation to foster industrial progress and prosperity to spread technical education and a help to solve the unemployment question.

THE EUROPEAN SCENE

(Continued from Page 6)

the "crisis" in the Red Army, was not taken seriously by either the French or the Czechs (the press of these countries, in fact, strongly denounced the idea that the Red Army had been weakened). The idea behind the British and German campaign was, of course, to seize what was thought to be an opportunity to prepare still further the road for a Western Agreement by inducing France to break her understanding with Russia.

Changed View On Spanish War

The second factor affecting the negotiations for the Western European agreement is the position inside France itself. While the General Staff and the Radical-Socialist Party as a whole—not to mention the Socialists and the Communists—are more and more convinced that the policy of non-intervention in the Spanish war is playing straight into the hands of the Germans and threatening France with encirclement, there is a hardening of opinion in certain financial, industrial, and conservative Republican circles that, with the Western Pact safely concluded, there would be little or no danger in allowing Franco to win. The argument in these quarters is as follows:—

The main reasons advanced in support of the view that it is necesssary for France that the Republican cause should triumph in Spain have been of a purely strategical character—an insurgent victory would bring Germany up to the Pyrenees, along with a new Meginot line would have to be constructed; further it would mean that France's communications with her troops in Africa would be cut. With France's frontiers guaranteed under a Western Agreement, which must also provide some solution of the Spanish problem satisfactory to all the parties, and hence to France, the reasons lose their weight. Furthermore Franco's "national pride" would not allow him to become entirely a puppet of Herr Hitler and, in any case, a victory for Franco would have a very salutory effect on the French working classes whose temper is becoming more and more intolerable.

De Wendel, the foremost French industrialist, and the ex-Premier Flandin, are, it is understood, the most enthusiastic advocates of this policy, although one Radical Cabinet Minister would appear to be considerably impressed by their line of reasoning. De Wendel's line is not, however, accepted by all whose support it might appear at first sight he would command (for example, the Right senator de Kerillis). As a result there is as yet no decisive alignment of the Right and the viewpoint of the General Staff is gaining ground. The next few weeks should witness a sharpening of the struggle, which may well have important bearing on the attitude of France not only towards the Spanish war but also to the Western Pact negotiations.

Berlin-Rome Axis

Meanwhile, the third factor entering the situation, reports from Berlin indicate, is the growing tension between the extremist wing of the Nazi Party and the moderates and the General Staff in Germany. Lead by Goebbels and Chief of Police Himmler this wing is opposed to any rapprochement with Britain and France which would entail a modification in the policy associated with the "Berlin-Rome axis." Desiring open intervention against "Red Spain" and, if nothing really definite is reached there soon, a new drive—which Goebbels, incidentally has started off his own bat to embarrass his party comrades—against Czechoslovakia, it was Goebbels, it appears, who was solely responsible for the Leipzig incident. Hitler it is learnt actually knew nothing about the alleged torpedo attacks on the Leipzig; nor, for that matter, did the General Staff, until Goebbels informed them. Entirely the creation of the ingenious Minister for Propaganda, the Leipzig incident was calculated to have a two-in-one result.

Firstly, to jolt the "moderates"—and according to Goebbels, Herr Hitler falls into this category—and the German General Staff into an action from which they could not draw back; and, secondly, to bring about, as a result of this coupled with pressure from the extremists, open German intervention in Spain.

This pressure from the so-called Nazi "Left"—as opposed to the Western Pact as it is anxious to cut the cackle and get down to it in Spain—from which a new and more serious Leipzig-incident may result, cannot be neglected in estimating the situation. That the policy of presenting Hitler, so keen on "faits accomplis" himself, with a "fait accompli" is considered by some to the basis of Goebbels' attack on the "moderates" informed French circles alleged that Goebbels, together with General Goering, staged the Reichstag fire in order to force Hitler to move decisively. The rapidity with which the Fuhrer seized upon that 'fait accompli' and the rapidity of his action this month are taken as pointers for the future.

EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR

Reduction Urged By Jaggery Merchants Of Mysore

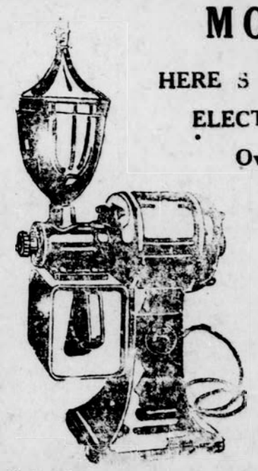
BANGALORE, July 10.

The Sugar Tariff Board, under the presidency of Sir Geoffrey Bracken, met this morning and examined some representatives of jaggery merchants, Bangalore and a cultivator of sugarcane from Hospet. In the course of their evidence, local jaggery merchants said that jaggery manufacture was common to most parts of Mysore State while most of the exports of jaggery from Mysore was to Bihar, Central Provinces and South Mahratta territory. About 90 per cent. of brown sugar made by powdering jaggery was sent to Hyderabad and Bihar.

Concluding, they appealed for reduction of excise duty from Rs. 2/4 to Re. 1.

The Sugar-Cane cultivators from Hospet represented that at present it was more profitable for them to sell cane to a factory than to make their own jaggery as the price of jaggery was too low now. He definitely favoured fixation of a minimum price at which the factory could buy cane from the cultivators.—A. P.

HOW TO MAKE MORE MONEY?



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HEAVY DUTY
* A medium priced long service tyre

MADE IN INDIA

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 10.

Volkart Bros s.s. Tasari of 4458 reg tons Capt H Stobbe arrived from Basrah via Abadan with general cargo.

T M s.s. Rajput of 3398 reg tons Capt G P Robb arrived from Karachi in ballast.

T M s.s. Bahadur of 3397 reg tons Capt H H Gibson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Cochin Calicut and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Naldera of 8909 reg tons Capt E F Hannan arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

J F s.s. Clan Skene of 3233 reg tons Capt J Macleod arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool Portsaid and Aden with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1925 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt S K Baird arrived from Durban via L'Marques Mozambique D'Salaam Zanzibar Mombassa and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

K N s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt H Percival sailed for Liverpool Manchester and Glasgow via Okha and Bedi Bunder Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

Vol Bros s.s. Hoegh Silverlight of 3186 reg tons Capt E Waaler sailed for Kharamshahr and Basra in ballast.

P and O S N s.s. Naldera of 8909 reg tons Capt E F Hannan sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 10.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Warfield 3805 London 13-7 M M
3 Nowshera 4875 Bhavnagar 15-7 M M
5 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 P Gulf 10-7 Vol Bros.
6 C/Khois 3537 Calcutta 12-7 F F Campbell.
8 Tosari 4458 U S A 11-7 Val Bros.
10 Belray 1678 Tsingtao 10-7 K Nixon
14 President Hayes 6195 New York 10-7 F F Campbell
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 21-7 M M
17 British Premier 3377 Abadan 12-7 Anglo I Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

Takada 4223 N F 11-7 M M
3 Barala 1893 P Gulf 14-7 M M
9 Bahadur 3397 Okha N F T M
12/13 Rajput 3098 Java 11-7 T M

PRINCES DOCK

C/R Goalpara 3216 Rangoon 11-7 M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Burdwan 17-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O
Strathaird 29-7-37 P and O
Rawalpindi 5-8-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Marseilles 17-7-37 K Nixon
Britannia 19-7-37 Anchor Line

FROM GENOA

India 14-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FROM OSLO

Sumatra 18-7-37 L Edward

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 17-7-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-7-37 O S K
Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 24-7-37 O S K
Kidderpore 19-7-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Naldera 10-7-37 P and O

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 17-7-37 L Edward
Sturmfels 11-7-37 L Edwards

FROM MERI

British Glory 10-7-37 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM CALCUTTA

Garbeta 19-7-37 M M
Queda 16-7-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 16-7-37 James Finlay

FROM BASSEIN

Jalaratna 12-7-37 S S N Coy.
Jalaveera 15-7-37 S S N Coy.

FROM BASRA

Varsova 17-7-37 M M
Bamora 15-7-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gandara 18-7-37 M M
Nirpura 14-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 10-7-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 13-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 15-7-37 T M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-37 P and O
Warfield 13-7-37 M M
Bangalore 6-7-37 M M
Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 11-7-37 Volkart Bros

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Hayes 10-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Khios 12-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino
Italy Maru 21-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FOR BASRA

Bamora 21-7-37 M M
Bandra 14-7-37 M M
Vasna 22-7-37 M M

FOR SALE.

A few valuable shares of a private limited company having General Managership of an Insurance Company. Dividend expected 10 p.c. to 12½ p.c. on the working of 1st year with an expectation of upto 30 p.c. to 40 p.c. in near future. For particulars please apply to Messrs. BENGAL SHARE DEALERS SYNDICATE Stock and Share Brokers. 3 and 4. Hare Street, Calcutta.

Varela 15-7-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Goalpara 10-7-37 M M

FOR ABADAN

British Premier 11-7-37 A I Oil

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 4-8-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Nowshera 14-7-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Bandra 9-7-37
S S Rajputana (boats) 9-7-37
S S Netravati 9-7-37
S S Hoegh Silverlight 8-7-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 10.

S S Anyo Maru for Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 1000 bales cotton raw V Morarjee.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 1200 bdls tin cliping Ali Brothers; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong: 151 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha; 19 bales slack pins R Dhanji; 55 bags fish maws R Dhanji.

For Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw Nissho; 100 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents; 100 bales cotton raw Swastik G Trading; 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 400 bales cotton raw Viram Ladha; 400 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 700 bales cotton raw Langley; 100 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 400 bales cotton A Podar; 219 bales cotton A Chunilal; 500 bales cotton raw Vol Bros; 1600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S India Maru for Osaka: 400 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents; 200 bales cotton raw A Podar; 600 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trg; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw Vol Bros; 700 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Tosari Pto San Vose de Guatemala 10 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji

S S Warfield for Howra 200 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

For London: 63 bags gunmetal scrap G Gabriel.

S S President Hayes for Alexandria: 9 bales cotton white shirting R Shantilal.

For Portsaid: 304 bales cotton raw Jacob Sassoon

IMPORTS

S S Vita Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 22 bags galls; 3193 baskets wet dates; 1000 bags barley; 34 bags beans; 48 bags sheep skins; 150 bags wheat; 24 cases art silk piece goods.

From Bushire: 28 cases gum.

From Karachi: 2523 bags wheat; 109 bags atta; 70 bags rawa; 115 bales cotton; 56 bags kishmish; 20 bags gera; 17 bdls dry salted fish; 155 bags grain chuni; 114 bags commin seed; 86 bags assafoctida.

S S Silverbeech Agents Volkart Bros from Singapore: 2151 bags cloves.

S S Mirzapore Agents M Mackenzie from Canton: 550 bdls cassia; 72 rolls mattin.

From Hongkong: 158 bdls cnd milk; 60 cases preserves; 100 bdls cassia.

From Osaka: 367 cases rayon yarn; 251 bdls cotton yarn; 50 cases gassed steple fibre yarn; 740 cases glassware; 150 cases bright iron wires; 137 pkgs rubber goods; 170 cases rubber balls; 900 bags sulphur; 60 cases cotton piece goods; 561 cases glass bottles; 132 cases buttons; 60 coils galvd iron wire; 37 cases celluloid goods 306 cases bright iron wire nails; 118 cases toys; 140 cases glass bangles; 150 cases Empty tin cans; 350 bags stone powder; 62 bales matting mat; 50 cases art silk yarn; 124 cases iron panel pins; 115 coils steel wire; 100 cases iron nails; 30 dms aniline dyes 750 bdls car galvd iron sheets; 60 bags starch; 35 cases cardboard boxes; 200 bags sulphur powder, 85 cases umbrella ribs and frames 100 bags dried ginger.

From Kobe: 185 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece goods; 62 cases cotton and rayon mixed yarn; 103 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 146 pcs motor car tyres; 30 cases rayon goods; 218 cases rayon yarn; 175 bags calcium carbonate; 28 pkgs sulphur; 136 cases cotton piece goods; 37 cases rubber balloon; 1906 cts porcelain tiles; 170 cases glassware; 50 bags ginger; 45 cases wire nettings; 155 cases glass bangles; 119 cases spg and weaving machine; 33 cases gramaphones; 12 cases woollen piece goods.

From Nagoya: 890 cases porcelain ware; 1592 cases earthen tiles; 42 cases porcelain tiles; 138 cases glass bottles.

From Bangkok: 263 pcs teak squares; 25905 pcs teak scantlings.

From Singapore: 182 bdls rattons; 34 cases component parts of rubber fittings; 50 bdls sandle wood logs.

From Colombo: 2240 bags copra.

From Saigon: 5388 pcs short boards; 3414 pcs long boards; 87053 pcs short scantlings; 26854 pcs long scantlings.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

Bombay, July 10.

Groundnuts August.—			
Opening	40	6	0
Highest	41	2	6
Lowest	40	5	6
Closing	40	13	6
Castorseeds September.—			
Opening	35	6	6
Highest	35	9	6
Lowest	35	6	6
Closing	35	9	0
Castorseeds September.—			
Opening	18	8	6
Highest	18	11	9
Lowest	18	8	0
Closing	18	11	6
Groundnuts February.—			
Opening	39	5	0
Highest	39	11	6
Lowest	39	5	0
Closing	39	10	0
Castorseeds May.—			
Opening	35	6	6
Highest	36	12	6
Lowest	36	8	6
Closing	36	11	6
Cotton January.—			
Opening	20	0	0
Highest	20	5	0
Lowest	20	0	0
Closing	20	4	6

WORLD TRADE STATISTICS

The June Number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations gives information on World Trade and World Industrial Production, Building Activity and the Production of Motor Cars.

GOLD VALUE OF WORLD TRADE

Contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, the gold value of world trade continued to rise in April, 1937, the increase over the preceding month being about 1/2 per cent; as compared with April, 1936, the increase amounts to 30.4 per cent.

GOLD PRICES

Statistics now available for the first quarter of 1937 show that the gold prices of commodities entering into international trade rose from the last quarter of 1936 to the first quarter of 1937 by about 3.4 per cent. The gold value of world trade rose simultaneously by 3.7 per cent. thus the quantum of world trade increased by about 0:5 per cent. This is the first time for many years that the quantum of world trade for the first quarter of the year was higher than that of the preceding quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 1936 the index of the "quantum" of world trade has risen by 11.6 per cent. and is now only 7.6 per cent. short of 1929 average.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

According to the League indices the world industrial production almost maintained during the first quarter of 1937 the high level reached in the preceding quarter. In Europe the level of 1929 was exceeded in the first quarter of 1937 by about 4.5 per cent. while in North America production remained about 2.5 per cent below the level of the last pre-depression year.

According to the national production indices available for December 1936 and the first three to four months of 1937, the 1929 average has been exceeded in the course of that period by over 300 per cent in the U.S.S.R., by 60—70 per cent. in Japan and Latvia, 40—50 per cent in Finland and Greece, 30—40 per cent. in Sweden. Denmark, Estonia, Chile and Hungary, 20—30 per cent in the United Kingdom and Norway, and by 12 per cent in Germany.

In the United States the 1929 average was again almost reached in March and April 1937 after a recession during the first two months of the year, and the Canadian index failed only by a few per cent. to reach its average for 1929. Excluding building activity it actually exceeded that average.

Industrial production still fell short of the 1929 average by about 4 per cent. in the Netherlands (April), 6 per cent. in Austria (February), 7 per cent. in Czechoslovakia (March), 9 per cent. in Belgium (April), 15 per cent. in Poland (April) and 25 per cent. in France (April).

Since the devaluation of the gold bloc currencies at the end of September 1936, the increase in industrial production has been particularly marked in the Netherlands, plus 38 per cent. During the same period, production rose in France by about 10 per cent, but was in April 1937 only 3 per cent larger than in April 1936. In most other countries the increase in production during the last twelve months for which indices are available in each case has been considerably larger: the Netherlands plus 26 per cent., Czechoslovakia plus 24 per cent., the U.S.S.R. plus 9 per cent., Poland and Estonia plus 19—20 per cent., Austria and the United States plus 17 per cent., Japan plus 15 per cent., Belgium plus 14 per cent., Greece plus 13 per cent., Germany plus 12 per cent., Sweden plus 11 per cent., Canada, Finland and Norway plus 10 per cent, Hungary plus 9 per cent., Denmark plus 8 per cent., the United Kingdom and Latvia plus 7 per cent., Bulgaria plus 4 per cent., and Chile 2 per cent.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN BASE METALS AND FUELS

The world production of certain base metals and fuels, which was already substantially higher in 1936 than in 1935, has further increased and is now, in some case, considerably greater than in 1929.

In March 1937 as compared with March 1936 the output of copper increased by 45 per cent., that of pig-iron and steel by 27 per cent., zinc by 18 per cent., coal by about 26 per cent., and petroleum by 13 per cent.—A. P.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 9

Broach July Aug opening 215 highest 215 lowest 214 closing 214

Broach A/M 1938 opening 227 1/2 highest 227 3/4 lowest 226 1/2 closing 227

Oomra July opening 209 highest 209 1/2 lowest 209 closing 209 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 208 highest 208 lowest 207 3/4 closing 207 3/4

Bengal July opening 180 highest 180 lowest 180 closing 180

Bengal D/J opening 173 highest 173 lowest 173 closing 173

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-7-37) Rs 4 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-7-37) Rs. 25

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have issued the following report dated London June 23.—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £321,261,366 on June 16th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. To-day the Bank announced the purchase of £5,145,259 in bar gold.

During the past week conditions in the open market were more settled and offerings were on a smaller scale, the amount disposed of at the daily fixing being about £2,100,000. Prices were fixed at a discount on dollar parity of between 3 1/2d and 3 1/2d and most of the gold offere was taken for shipment to New York:—

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from mid-day on the 14th inst. to mid-day on the 21st inst.:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£2,195,501
British West Africa	57,656
Tanganyika Territory	14,667
Kenya	11,595
British India	179,160
British Malaya	44,566
Australia	8,668
New Zealand	8,336
Venezuela	8,600
France	162,709
Netherlands	20,240
Germany	5,509
Palestine	9,126
Other countries	13,863
	£2,741,586

EXPORTSS

United States of America	£8,401,683
British India	10,000
Belgium	573,300
France	1,035
Netherlands	20,285
Finland	23,469
Switzerland	19,840
Yugoslavia	50,875
Other countries	1,860
	£9,102,447

The s/s "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on June 19th carries gold to the value of about £306,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold for the month of May 1937:—

IMPORTS

United States of America	£ 9,597
Union of South Africa	6,443,255
British West Africa	340,709
Tanganyika Territory	37,752
Kenya	30,601
Southern Rhodesia	427,536
British India	1,688,783
Australia	463,948
New Zealand	55,033
British West India Islands & British Guiana	16,565
Soviet Union	1,692,090
Germany	12,619
Netherlands	279,114
Belgium	29,386
France	34,998
Spain	15,581
Switzerland	39,353
Venezuela	64,200
Other countries	44,455
	£11,725,575

EXPORTSS

United States of America	£20,365,315
British India	59,859
Germany	371,880
Netherlands	132,845
Belgium	339,800
France	80,319
Finland	71,315
Yugoslavia	203,538
Switzerland	10,115
Other countries	23,883
	£21,658,848

SILVER

There has been further re-selling by the Indian Bazaars during the week and moderate sales have been made on China account, whilst the lower prices attracted some bear covering and speculative purchases and also some support from America.

Fluctuations in prices have been small and to-day's quotations of 19.13/16d for cash and 19.7/8d for two months' delivery compared with 19.13/16d for both deliveries quoted a week ago.

To-day Indian buying has imparted a slightly better tone and the market should be fairly steady at about the present level of prices.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from mid-day on the 14th inst. to mid-day on the 21st inst:—

IMPORTS

Mexico	£138,322
Japan	31,958
Canada	31,752
Germany	10,879
Netherlands	2,854
Belgium	9,782
Irish Free State	2,000*
Other countries	5,439
	£231,986

EXPORTSS

United States of America	£ 80,525
British India	86,205
Aden and Dependencies	4,000
Germany	18,750
France	2,559
Netherlands	1,450
Switzerland	2,933
Italy	2,949
Denmark	1,500
Other countries	1,189
	£202,960

*Coin at face value.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,953
Linseed	1,341
Poppyseed	142
Groundnuts	601
Castorseed	232
Rice	6,832
Myrabollams	551
Mowraseed	1,818
Gram	128
Joowar	40
Indian Sugar	6,537
	Tons.
Coal	1,153

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 10

July	269.00+250
October	261.00+270
November	259.90+270

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 2nd July 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	127,75,48,000
(b) In Burma	6,02,15,000
2. Time Liabilities.—	
(a) In India	103,59,68,000
(b) In Burma	5,27,59,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Note—	
(a) In India	5,58,17,000
(b) In Burma	9,42,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	18,000
(b) In Burma	18,16,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	64,75,000
(b) In Burma	1,37,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	20,96,000
(b) In Burma	92,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	23,71,87,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	111,88,17,000
(b) In Burma	5,26,78,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	5,93,22,000
(b) In Burma	22,07,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(Continued from Col 7.)

56,114 of which 40,199 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 46,940 against 39,047 in 1935 and 23,095 in 1934.

In these 56,114 non-cognizable cases 58,329 persons were involved of whom 40,348 were convicted.

During the year under report 140,632 persons were prosecuted by the police, exclusive of 2,800 under arrest at the close of 1935, against 144,300 in 1935 and 113,777 in 1934. Of these, 130,599 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 92,87 against 93.07 in 1935 and 90.60 in 1934.

STEALING ON THE INCREASE

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the police amounted to Rs. 8,23,140 as compared with Rs. 6,81,294 in 1935 and Rs. 7,36,140 in 1934. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,26,915 which gives a recovery percentage of 15.42 as compared with 27.40 in 1935 and 22.91 in 1934.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,13,445 as against Rs. 4,29,130 in 1935 and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,00,918 against Rs. 1,42,095 in 1935. The recovery percentage for 1936 is 14,15 as against 33.11 for the preceding year.

SHARE OF RIOTS.

The communal riots which broke out in the year under report were responsible for this large amount of property stolen as will be evident from the fact that no less than Rs. 3,55,516 worth of property was reported as stolen during the riots and of this only Rs. 2,327 worth of property was recovered.

Altogether 64 children were dealt with under the different provisions of the Bombay Children Act and 15 were arrested for begging under the City Police Act. Under the Prevention of Prostitution Act 152 cases were picked up for soliciting and 22 cases were dealt with for living on the earnings of prostitution. Of the former 150 and of the latter 15 ended in conviction.

During teh year 3,921 motor cars, 204 motor vehicles and 281 heavy motor vehicles were registered. Of these 2,754 were American, 1,146 English and 506 Continental.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

There were 4,662 motor accidents or 58 less than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 112 were fatal accidents resulting in 112 deaths or 26 more than in the previous year.

During the year 1936, 27 persons were killed and 3,191 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 101 killed and 3,524 injured in the preceding year.

During the year 1936, the number of public and private conveyances other than motor vehicles in the City of Bombay were 3,810 and 2.231 respectively. The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,178 victorias, 1,425 labour carts and 207 hand carts.

STRENGTH OF FORCE

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,565 as against 4,499 in 1935.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 8.47 as compared with 1 to 8.30 in 1935 and 1 to 10.60 in 1934.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 30.04 as compared with 31.09 in 1935 and 25.92 in 1934.

Organised Gambling Likely To Increase

Slight Fall In Crime In City

BOMBAY LOSES OVER EIGHT LAKHS IN STOLEN PROPERTY DURING YEAR

"Gambling as it existed before the passing of the amendment to the Act has certainly decreased but organised gambling with the aid of the telephone still continues and is likely to continue or even to increase as long as gamblers have unhampered use of the telephones in their business." says the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in the course of the annual review of the working of the Police in the City during 1936.

FEWER INDUSTRIAL STRIKES

The annual review shows that the political situation was quiet. Industrial strikes were fewer than in the preceding year; largely on account of the efforts of the Labour Officer appointed by Government. The outstanding event of the year was the communal riot between Hindus and Muhammadans over the Byculla Sabha Mandap. The riot lasted intermittently for nearly two months. the casualties being 94 dead and 632 injured.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year 1936 numbered 208,173 against 207,205 in 1935 and 158,331 in 1934.

SLIGHT FALL

The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 137,451 against 140,162 in 1935 and 109,814 in 1934. The total Indian Penal Code crime is the lowest since 1911. if 492 cases connected with the riots are excluded; while the total crime for the year fell slightly below the level of 1910.

These results are largely due to persistent and sympathetic action under Section 27 (1) and (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act and measures under the Police Register Transfer system against the criminals.

Under Class VI, 130,841 cases were reported against 133,348 in 1935 and 102,920 in 1934.

Including 2,095 cases pending from the preceding year and 56 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 139,602 cases for disposal against 142,028 in 1935 and 111,474 in 1934.

EXCLUDED CASES

The total number of excluded cases of all classes for the year 1936 was 98 against 272 in 1935 and 190 in 1934. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0.07.

At the end of the year there were 2,399 cases of all classes pending as against 2,095 in 1935 and 1,801 in 1934.

During the year 1936, 137,074 cases of all classes were classified as true against 139,642 in 1935 and 109,499 in 1934. Of these, 126,473 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 92.27 as compared with 94.01 in 1935 and 91.61 in 1934.

UNDETECTED CRIMES

The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,334 against 3,372 in 1935 and 3,320 in 1934. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2.39 against 2.37 in 1935 and 2.98 in 1934.

Serious offences against the person for disposal numbered 1,281 and convictions were obtained in 351 cases.

MURDER CASES

There were 167 cases of murder and attempted murder including 12 cases pending from the preceding year against 72 in 1935 and 67 in 1934. Of these, 16 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, 1 declared to be false, 2 declared to be mistake of facts, in 1 the accused was declared to be a lunatic, in 1 the accused died before the trial, 104 remained undetected (including 7 cases of infanticide) and 32 were pending at the end of the year.

There were 11 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 3 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 7 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 2 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

In the 155 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, there were 7 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 148 cases were 143 males, 4 females and 2 children, in 1 case there being 2 victims.

BULK OF CASES

Including 1,370 cases pending from the preceding year the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 132,023 against 134,185 in 1935 and 103,742 in 1934. Of these, 124,168 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the Bombay City Police Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Public Conveyances Act, Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, and the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few.

An appreciable increase is noticeable under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the total number of cases registered being 31,138 as against 25,959 in 1935.

BEGGAR NUISANCE

The beggar nuisance showed no signs of abtement. 4,013 beggars were dealt with under the Bombay City Police Act and 74 were externed. On account of the communal riots the police were unable to pay so much attention to this nuisance as in the preceding year. "The police unaided cannot keep the city reasonably clear of beggars the persistence of whom is encouraged by the neglect of the problem by other authorities, the leniency of the Courts in not awarding deterrent punishment and the misplaced philanthropy of certain members of the public" observes the Commissioner of Police. "The long desired comprehensive and effective scheme for tackling the beggar problem, with the necessary co-operation of the Municipality, the magistracy and the public with the police appears to be as far off as ever."

GAMBLING OFFENCES

Owing to the riots for three months very little attention could be given to betting and gambling offences and the statistics really represent nine months work.

The total number of places raided during the year was 434 as against 730 of the previous year and 603 of the 1934. It, however, compares favourably with the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, the average of these being only 286.7.

The reasons for this drop as compared with the two previous years are many. After the new amendment to the Gambling Act there was a noticeable cessation in sutta gambling for a month or so doubtless due to the fact that the principals were engaged in finding out exactly how the law would affect them and and how they could best circumvent it. Greater use of the telephone was then made by agents who collected money quietly and passed on to their principals the details by tellephone. In many cases money was not handed over immediately and the names of punters were not written down.

The number of persons proceeded against under Sec. 12 was 1,970 as compared with 2,813 in 1935 and the number of such cases was 977 against 1,439 in 1935.

ORGANISED GAMBLING INCREASES

"Gambling as it existed before the passing of the amendent to the Act has certainly decreased but organised gambling with the aid of telephones still continues and is likely to continue or even to increase as long as gamblers have unhampered use of telephones in the business," says the Commissioner of Police.

Delay in the disposal of these cases encourages—at any rate is very less effective in putting down this crime—gambling. "It will be seen during the year under review that 753 persons were awaitting their trial out of 2,288 at the end of the year while in 1935 the number was 815 out of 4,309 so far as gaming houses are concerned. Immediate disposal of these cases and the award of the maximum punishment will checkmate this evil to a very great extent. The time is also coming when externment of those convicted under section 12 of the Gambling Act may be necessary."

NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES

The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 50,471 as compared with 41,421 in 1935 and 25,739 in 1934

With 5,643 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was

(Continued in Col 5.)

Wall-Street Operators Cotton Prices

Fears Of Boll-Weevil Unnerve Shorts

MARKETS DISPLAY GOOD UNDERTONE

BOMBAY, July 10

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was firm on buying by Wall Street operators on the belief that there will be considerable damage by boll-weevil. A sharp rise was assisted inter alia by Far Eastern buying supposed by China with speculators reportedly selling grain and buying cotton.

The weather over the cotton belt continues favourable and shorts are becoming nervous owing to the recurring boll-weevil reports. In this connection it may be noted, this year the winter being mild the weevil emergence is said to be the heaviest in recent years. The danger of this pest is considerable when there are bolls over cotton plants.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and after some unsettlement on the heaviness of the wheat market, prices rallied briskly on aggressive buying of October credited chiefly to Wall Street and speculation. There was local and professional support with offerings generally scarce. Trade interest was small but recurring weevil reports, make shorts nervous and stimulate new long buying. The market was very steady and closed with a good undertone.

At the opening October was quoted 7 points up at 12.42 but under scattered selling prices declined 4 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.38 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active buying and prices advanced 20 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 12.58 which was the highest level for the day reached during the last hour and the session closed at a net rise of 20 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices also gained 20 points and closed at 13.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at net rise of 16 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 16 points at 12.88c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened with prices unchanged and October was quoted 6.84d. There was hedging and Bombay selling which met local buying. Later on there was increased local buying and contracts were scarce. There was absence of outside speculative buying and the market closed at a net rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 6.98d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a limited turnover and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 points with spot cotton 7 points higher at 10.07d. per lb. Uppers futures closed at a gain of 2 to 15 points and spots were up by 16 points at 10.18d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with a moderate support and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 to 14 points. Ashmouni contracts were also steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 15 points.

WEATHER MARKETS

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. state:—

For most of the period under review the American markets have continued to move within a narrow range. Around the 12 cent level shorts displayed an inclination to cover sales, whilst on any small advance ullis in most cases were glad to liquidate purchases, many operators being content to have a square book pending the publication yesterday of the Bureau estimate of this year's American cotton acredge. This figure has been given as 34,192,000 as compared with 30,960,000 a year ago or an increase of about 10.4 per cent. The former figure was about one million less than the general expectation and fresh buying resulted in an advance of about a quarter of a cent. The good weather which the cotton farmer has been having since the beginning of May continued during last week and the weekly weather report published on Wednesday had few unsatisfactory features. This fact combined with the reports of greater use of fertiliser this year has encouraged most crop reporters to estimate a much larger yield this year and a total crop of around 14 3/4 million bales has been freely talked of. It is seldom the United States average 200 lbs to the acre and a yield of this size on the above reported acreage would give less than 14 million bales. The ultimate cutturn will be governed by weather conditions during the next few months so we can look forward to a weather market for some time to come. In view of the present day requirements of cotton, we venture the opinion that if the final crop is going to be 14 million bales or less, cotton at around 12 cents per lb. is attractive both to the consumer and the speculator.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (2 p.m.)	12.58+23
New York October lowest (11-24 a.m.)	12.38+03
Liverpool October highest	6.92+08
Liverpool October lowest	6.82—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady. Advanced on local short covering on small market. Declined on profit taking and favourable weather map. Bearish.

Small business, limited market. Advance owing to the limited offerings of 'futures.' More favourable Manchester reports.

New York: Large Wall Street operators heavy buyers October and December. Spot houses chief sellers.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

[illegible] Agents cabled: Wall Street buying. Contracts scarce. Rains East offset favourable moisture Texas.

Their New York friends cabled us:

Cotton advance is speculative, affected by fear of weevil infestation over Eastern Belt and Agricultural Bureau estimate. Do not think well of following the advance.

Considerable speculative buying. Southern selling. European selling. Recommend selling on further advances.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: 'Report below expection makes market more susceptible crop scares but will require distinctly less favourable weather produce material or permanent advance.

New York: Wall Street buying principal feature. Spot houses selling and realising by bulls supplied contracts. Market may be forced higher but crop accounts continue favourable against strong bullish attitude. Suggest longs secure partial profits on further advance."

'Advance due purchases 50,000 for speculative account anticipating less favourable crop conditions.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 10.

	To-day's Closing
July	.....
October	12.40
December	12.32
January	12.33
March	12.36
May	12.40
Middling Spot	12.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 10.

July	12.27
October	12.41
December	12.42
Middling Spot	12.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 10.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

Day's exports to China and Japan nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 10.

	To-day's closing
July	6.89
August	6.89
September	6.89
October	6.89
November	6.87
December	6.87
January	6.87
February	6.87
March	6.88
April	6.88
May	6.89
June	6.89
July	6.89
Middling Spot	7.06
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	6.90
January	6.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 10.

	To-day's price
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
June	..... —
July	..... 9.74
August	..... 9.74
September	..... 9.89
F.G.F. Spot	..... 10.13

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 10.

BROACH:	
Fully good, (good staple)	5.91
Fine (good staple)	6.06
Superfine (good staple)	6.21
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	5.81
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.96
Choice (No. 1 staple) ..	6.11
BENGAL:	
Good	4.76
Fully good	5.86
Fine	5.01

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 10.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton. £12-17-6 July sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, £14-17-6 July|Aug. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London c.i.f. ton, £16-7-6 July|Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria Hull|Cont. c.i.f. ton, £14-15-0 July|Aug. sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton. £14-8-9 July sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 4/9 July sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 46 July sellers.

Push Up

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 10

Following a further rise of 20 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 229 for Broach A/M delivery and after improving to Rs. 229/8 on scattered buying prices declined to Rs. 228/8 on increased long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 229. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and later was quoted 5 points higher. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	215	0	0
Broach A/M	228	12	0
Oomra July	211	8	0
Oomra D/J	209	12	0
Bengal July	180	8	0
Bengal D/J	174	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 10.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	189	186	183		180
Punjab	189	186	183		180
Oomra No. 3	219	216	213	210	
C. P. No. 1	232	229	226	223	
C. P. No. 2	223	220	217	214	
Broach No. 2	222	219	216		213
Punjab-Ame.	232	229	226		223
Surat	278	275	272		269
Rajpipla	274	271	268		265
Navsari	288	285	282		279

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 10.

Bengal Superfine	190/92
Bengal Fine	186/88
Bengal Fine	186/88
C. P. 1	217/19
C. P. 2	212/14
Arvi	212/14
Ellichpur	211/13
Berar	207/10
Khamgaon	207/10
Mulkapur	205/207
Khandesh	200/204
Jalna/Sailu	202/205
Burwah Sanavad	207/09
Mathia	176/81
Broach Fine	215/20
Punjab/American	215/25
Punjab 289F.	285/95
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	255/60
Surat	265/69
Navsari	285/88
Kampala	401/403

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 10. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh		205,934
Central India	108	337,353
Barsi and Nagar		174,475
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,597
Berar	91	579,587
Central Provinces	45	114,500
Total Oomras	244	1,513,466
Dholera	1,011	173,759
N.-W. Provinces		10,034
Rajputana		97,022
Sind-Punjab	828	343,531
Broach	204	341,225
Coompta and Dharwar		70,386
Westerns-Northerns		39,542
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		18,752
Persian		14
American		19,303
Egyptian and African	26	407,735
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		120
Total	2,313	3,035,024

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 8th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe		455,665
Japan and China	5,050	1,440,714
Coast Ports	200	35,744
Up-country by Rail		260,540
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		2,061
Total	5,250	2,194,724

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 9-7-37	6817000	7073000
Receipts Yesterday 9-7-37	3000	5000
Exports to date 9-7-37	5668000	6160000
Stock at Ports 9-7-37	1141000	1341000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-7-37	901000	1347000
Stock at Liverpool 9-7-37	960000	720000
Visible Supply 9-7-37	3132000	3617000
Quantity in sight 9-7-37	13064000	12348000
Quantity out of sight 9-7-37	13184000	11837000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 8th July	2,745
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,032,711
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,929,582
Increase	102,829

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 172 January 176 at cross rate 4.95 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 216 Liverpool July 6.88 Rs. 83 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 229 Liverpool May 1938 6.92 Rs. 72 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 229 New York May 12.55 Rs. 52 at cross rate 4.95 7/8

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 10

September	78.40+90
October	78.80+100

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 10

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1/2d. to £7-0-5 1/2d. London Paris Exchange rate was 22 points down at 128.04. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.95 7/8. London silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 20 9/16d. Prices advanced on Indian buying and there were small offerings. Business was moderate and buyers were temporarily satisfied. Later on there were large buyers at 1/16th under fixed prices. Montreal futures advanced 30 points but New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 23/64. The rise in the local market was yesterday's buying in the London market was influenced by reports of conclusion of an agreement between China and U. S. A. for Exchanging Silver with gold but details are not received. The local market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying in gold and silver and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34	10	9
Ashad	34	10	6
Shravan	34	8	6

SILVER

Ready	52	7	0
Ashad	52	8	0
Shravan	52	10	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 10.

	To-day's price.
Spot	20-3/16
Forward	20-1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, July 10.

Gold bars fine per oz 7-0-3

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 9

July	45.50+30
September	45.25+30
December	45.25+30

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 10.

Bar gold and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 29,87,132 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 10. This includes a shipment of gold worth Rs. 6,91,947 booked for New York by the s.s. "President Hayes" due to sail on Sunday.

The s.s. "Naldera", which sailed on Saturday for London, carried six consignments of gold of the following description:—Gold sovereigns worth Rs. 4,326 and bar gold worth Rs. 3,461 for Aden; bar gold worth Rs. 17,305 for Port Sudan via Aden; bar gold valued Rs. 4,87,127 for New York optional, London, Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 8,49,072 and Rs. 9,33,894 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,99,85,85,122.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 10.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£56-7-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£56-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£64-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 40/8
Copper Sheets	Rs. 54/4
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, July 9

Copper	£56	6	3
Spelter	£22	13	9
Lead	£24	11	3
Tin	£263	10	0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 10.

Much warmer in Eastern Belt. light to moderate rainfall in Georgia, Central Belt and Texas, more rain expected.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 10.

Yesterday Liverpool market closed steady owing to better actual demand. Winnipeg and Chicago markets declined on realising prior to the issuance of the Bureau report. The U.S.A. report reads as under:—

	Bushels
Winter wheat	664 million
Spring wheat	219 "

Total 883 million bushels as against 726 million bushels in 1936 and 863 million average 1928 to 1932.

This report is slightly above general expectation and slightly bearish. The U.S.A. Linseed crop estimate is 76,22,000 bushels as against 62,00,000 in 1936. The Canadian Government condition report is 52 per cent against private expectation of about 40 per cent but the report was considered definitely bullish and there has been no relief from the drought since the compilation of the report. The Government report upto the end of May was 85 per cent. Thus the crop deteriorated 33 per cent during the month. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	8	3	0
Linseed May	8	4	0
Wheat Sept.	5	10	0
Wheat Jan.	5	14	3
Wheat May	5	10	3

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 10

T.T. LONDON ON:—

New York	4.95.87
Paris	128.06
Berlin	12.34
Madrid	56.50
Amsterdam	9.01-13/16
Brussels	29.45-3/8
Milan	94.20
Berne	21.65-3/4
Prague	142.25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 10

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/15
3 per cent	1951/54 101/2
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 103
3 per cent	U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 95/11
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 105/10
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/4
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/4
5 per cent	1939/44 105/2
5 per cent	1940/48 107/12
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/6

TAX FREES

per cent	1953/63 111/2
5 per cent	1945/55 119/10
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/4
per cent	1935 Mysore 122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	B P T 1974 107/8
per cent	M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent	1954 129/8
6 per cent	C P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—Tone quietly steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 10

B C Rate I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling	I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—	
Bank's selling	T T 268 1/4
Bank's buying	T T 266
PARIS:—	
Bank's selling	T T 956
Bank's buying	T T 976
JAPAN:—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/2
JAVA:—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4
HUNGKONG:—	
Bank's selling	D D 32 1/4
SHANGHAI:—	
Bank's selling	D D 80 5/8
SINGAPORE:—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 3/4
CROSS RATE:—	
Bank's selling	D D 80 1/2

New York London 4.95 7/8 9th instant

Japan London 1/2 10th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 3/4 10th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 23/64 10th instant

Java London 8.99 1/4 10th instant

London Paris 128.04 9th instant

London Belgium 29.45 1/4 9th instant

London Switzerland 21.65 3/4 9th instant

London Berlin 12.34 9th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 9th instant

London New York 4.95.82 9th instant

London Amsterdam 9.01 5/8 9th instant

London Italy 94.15 9th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-4 8th instant

£7-0-5 1/2 9th instant

Silver London Ready 20 8th instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 9th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 8th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/4 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 9th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 8th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 9

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76
3 1/2 per cent	90
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 1/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 8.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£327,300,000
Public Deposit	£ 15,300,000
(A) Other Deposits	£125,700,000
Government Securities	£ 96,600,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 29,500,000
Notes and Coin	£ 32,900,000
Notes in Circulation	£494,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	23.32 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include Bankers	£ 88,500,000
(B) Other Securities include Discounts and Advances	£ 9,000,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, July 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 9|16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 3|4 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1|2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL

London, July 10.

Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. 29|10-1|2 July sellers.

Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. 29|10-1|2 September|Dec. sellers.

Professional Realising In Steel Shares

TATA POWERS EASY AND COTTON ISSUES QUIET

Absence Of Support And Reactionary Feeling

BOMBAY, July 10.

As pointed out, the local Share Bazar ruled easy to-day despite better foreign advices. There was considerable professional realising in Tata Steel shares. Deferreds declined about Rs. 90 from yesterday's highest level.

There was general selling on limits and in the utter absence of support prices declined. It is said that stocks of iron and steel manufactured goods in the local market are large and the demand is disappointing.

We do not see any special reason behind the decline except a natural reaction after a rapid rise. The technical position of the market was weakened as a result of heavy covering and the market being overbought needed readjustment. The present decline looks like going further and it will be advisable to cover sales on weak spots.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,670 and steadily declined to Rs. 1,630 when short covering appeared and prices after improving to Rs. 1,645 closed at Rs. 1,640. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 356 and declined to Rs. 350. At this level the market offered resistance.

Cotton mill shares were quiet under scattered realising but Tata Powers were easy on increased offerings. Bombay Burma shares also declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 731-4.

The general feeling in the market was reactionary and in the absence of any important support prices looked down.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 10.

	Rs	as.
100 Ahm Advance (Rs. 8)	305	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	965	0
100 CENTURY	221	4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	285	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	186	4
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	143	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	183	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs	550	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	95	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 5)	337	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1025	0
250 Model	50	10
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	248	2
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (10)	275	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62	4
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	95	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	271	4
100 Swan (nil)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	114	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545	0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs 7-8)	377	8
60-100 Ind. (Rs. 2-8)	141	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	0
5 Union (As. 4.)	5-12-0	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	162	8
10 Bundi (Rs. 10)	39	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	185	0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	136	4
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	510	0
40 Katni Def.	2,300	0
100 KATNI ORD (Rs. 10)	373	12
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10 Punjab (As. 12)	28	8
100 Shahabad (Rs. 15)	515	0
70 United (Rs. 5)	165	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	952	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	14
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	8
20 Mercantile	56	8
200 Oriental (125) XD	4925	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	168	2
1.000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1672	8
40 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	146	4
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	3
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	315	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178	2
1000 TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1407	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	935	0
100 C. Province	95	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	93	0
100 Mandra Bhon	95	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	64	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 36-4)	1,640	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	350	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	316	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	171	4
200 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	268	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	731	4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	243	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	2 6
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114	8
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	12	4
8sh. Indian Copper	3	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	50	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	142	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	590	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	535	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 10

Bombay Dyeing (973/12) 972 965 966 962 965

Century (220) 220 221

Central India (289/6) 287 285

Kohinoor (336/4) 336 335 337

New Great (248/12) 247 250 247 248

Simplex (96/4) 95 96 95

Swadeshi (271/4) 270 273 270 271

Andhra (1680) 1675 1670 1672

Tata Hydro (178/2) 178/2

Tata Power (1432/8) 1425 1410 1412 1405 1410 1407

Tram Ord (147/3) 146/4

T Steel Defd (1685) 1675 1655 1662 1640 1650 1632 1645 1635 1640

T Steel Ord (356/8) 356 352 353/8 349/8 351 249/8 350

Tata Steel 2nd pref (160/12) 161 160/8 160/12

Bellapur (173/2) 171 168 171

B Steam (271/4) 270

B Burma (741/4) 742 732 736 730 731

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Ame Power and Light Pfd	
5 per cent A	9
Amr Super Power	
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	7
Electric Bond Common	4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	6
American Tel and Tel	168 1/8
Western Union Telg	4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	5
Canadian Pacific Railway	15
Erie Railway	17
New York Central Railway	40 1/4
Pennsylvania Railway	40
Firestone Rubber	32
Curtiss Wright	6
Amr Tel and Tel 3 1/2 per cent 1961	99 3/4
Argentine Rep 4 1/2 per cent 1961	101 1/8
Consoled M and S of Canada	80
Bethelehem Steel	91
Crucible Steel	70
Republic Steel	39 1/2
United S Steel	100
Amr Rolling Mills	36
United S Smelting	91
Anaconda Copper Mining	55 1/8
Int Nickel of Canada	61 1/8
Chrysler	109
General Motors	53
Packard Motor	8
General Electric	55
Consolidated Oil	16
Socony Oil	20 3/4
Chase Bank	51 1/2
National City Bank	45
Amerex	25 1/2
Allies Chalmers	67
Crucible 7 per cent Pfd	121
Delaware and Hudson	
4 per cent 1943	89 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	97 7/8
Denmark 5 per cent 1946	105 7/8
Celanese Corporation of Amr	37

Market steady; intense heat curtailing activity. U. S. Steel Corporation working 80 per cent. Carloadings for the week up 150,000 units. Radio Corporation dol 9 1/2, are accumulated in good hands. Also Curtiss Wright dol 6 1/2 and United Aircraft at dol 30 look promising lock up.

1.000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	606	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26	12
30 PREMIER CON.	92	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	30	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1537	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	302	8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	85	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	520	0
7 p.c Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146	4
7 1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	12	12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	103	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1555	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190	0
7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	160	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	6
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
7 p.c Sholapur	81	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	110	4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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Zanzibar Clove Legislation

Sir Purshottamdas In Touch With India And Colonial Offices

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Since his arrival in London, in connection with the Indo-British Trade talks, I understnd that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has not overlooked the projected legislation for the clove industry in Zanzibar. He has been in constant telegraphic communication with the Indian National Association of Zanzibar, and the views of the Association have been brought to the notice in very unambiguous and clear manner to the India Office and the Colonial Office.

Another Indian, who is collaborating with Sir Purshottamdas enthusiastically in this matter is Dr. Beharilal N. Anantani, Barrister-at-law, the Secretary of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar and its representative in London. Dr. Anantani is in constant touch with Sir Purshottamdas, Sir Mahomed Zaffrulah Khan and other representatives of the Government of India. When I drew Dr. Anantani's attention to the reply given in the House of Commons to Mr. Paling last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the apprehensions of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar in regard to the proposed Legislation for the clove industry were not well-founded, Dr. Anantani made the following statement to me.

ANANTANI'S REJOINDER.

The draft decree to which Mr. Ormsby-Gore refers concentrates the purchase and sale of cloves in a Government-controlled body, the strangely named Clove Growers' Association, which is composed of a few Government officials and a Government banker, with, as Secretary, and Manager, a European gentleman whose activities hitherto form one at last of the grounds for Indian apprehensions. It is not, however, with the constitution or the strangely misleading title of this organisation that the Indian National Association is mainly concerned, but with its powers and procedure which, though, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies claims, may not directly eliminate from the trade against their will any traders who have dealt in cloves in the past, cannot in practice have any other effect through the creation and the maintenance of artificial and untenable conditions of trade. It is recognised that the main desire of the Government is control of prices. But until that is done, as in the case of cotton in Uganda, by means of fixation of minimum price with freedom within the structure of the trade itself, it is submitted the law creates a vicious monopoly for which there is no justification. It could be proved that the contemplated Legislation confers on the Clove Growers' Association such wide powers that there is no precedent in any similar organisation elsewhere enjoying similar powers in the Commonwealth, unless the worst and now discredited features of the English Milk Marketing scheme are held to be applicable to an industry of immeasurably smaller and less complicated a nature.

RACIAL MOTIVES.

The apprehensions of the Indian community will remain until those additional and, in relation to the ostensible purpose of their introduction, unnecessary and irrelevant powers are withdrawn. All the advantages claimed for the new Legislation by the Secretary of State could, it is submitted, be achieved by simple price control. The additional fetters on trade put forward in the Bill must have, and it is clear are designed by interested quarters to have, effects not of economic but of racial significance.

The scheme is proposed at a moment when, following the first month of Federation in India, and the Imperial Conference, movements are being made to urge closer economic co-operation between India and the rest of the Commonwealth. Responsible Indian opinion, both in India and Zanzibar believes, "pace" Mr. Ormsby Gore, that if this measure is forced through, the enterprise and initiative of large numbers of long established Indian traders, who send sixty per cent of the total crop of Zanzibar clove to Indian markets will be diverted to Madagascar where fairer conditions of trade obtained to the substantial loss to Zanzibar revenue and prosperity.

The Government of India can hardly, in view of its known anxiety for its emigrant population in the Colonies, be indifferent at this stage of new India to Legislation, affecting so adversely so large a number of its subjects overseas, as this Bill must affect Indians who have for generations made Zanzibar their home; and the inevitable reaction in the form of seeking to place embargo on entry of Zanzibar cloves in India by official and unofficial opinion in Indian favour of Madagascar cloves would be by no means the inconsiderable factor in Imperial economic and political relations that the Secretary of States reply suggests.

WHY THIS HURRY.

Finally, there is time for reconsideration. Mr. Ormsby-Gore says that the Bill "must" be put through in time for the beginning of the harvest next month. He may, though he should not be, unaware that the peak of the harvest occurs in September, by which time the New British Resident will have reached Zanzibar and have been able to bring to bear on a controversial issue a mind unprejudiced by local racialism. Why must the Bill be forced through by July 15? Few reputations of importance would suffer if it were postponed, and a grievous loss, to native producers whose interests it is agreed must come first, to the trade and merchants of Zanzibar and to still wider Imperial interests, might well be finally averted.

Dr. Anantani also told me that this is the test of the Government of India's capacity to achieve relief for India's nationals abroad and particularly in the Colonies directly under the Crown. If postponement of the second Reading of the Bill in its present form, Dr. Anantani added, on the 15th July, would not be forthcoming the failure of the Government of India in this direction would be evident. And a more bitter struggle in order to maintain India's honour in that part of the world by the Indian community would await us. Needless to say Dr. Anantani concluded "We in Zanzibar are perfectly prepared to face the eventualities and to fight the battle to a finish."

BACK TO CANDLE AND OIL LAMP

Lucknow Protest Against Enhancement Of Electric Charges

LUCKNOW: July 10.

The clock was put back 20 years so far as lighting arrangements are concerned, in Lucknow to-day when in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Lucknow Merchants' Association candles and oil lamps deputised for electric lamps throughout the business quarters in the city.

The demonstration was held as a protest against an order served on the merchants by the Electric Company in enhancement of the electric security deposit.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS RESIGN.

CALCUTTA: July 10.

"We want to point out that the Congress Socialist Party has now turned into a sectarian group. We cannot but express our dislike against some of the recent activities of the Party. Our firm conviction is that the only way of intensifying the struggle for the liberation of the country is to strengthen the Congress as an anti-Imperialist organisation with a genuine anti-imperialist leadership under proletarian influence."

This forms the keynote of letters submitted by 16 members resigning from the Bengal Congress Socialist Party.

It may be recalled that Mr. Rajani Mukherjee, Secretary of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, resigned about a week back.—United Press.

NO SUPPORT TO "PUPPETS"

Muslim League Party Will Not Vote For Confidence In Cooper Cabinet

The logical sequel to the refusal to form a Ministry, is to express want of confidence in any minority ministry formed by others, was the view expressed, it appears, at the meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Parliamentary Board, held on Sunday morning, at the Chahru Castle, Mahomed Ali Road, Bombay.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President was in the chair.

The proceedings were not open to the Press.

"NO CONFIDENCE" QUESTION.

It is understood, the concensus of opinion was that as the Muslim League Party in the Bombay legislatures had refused to accept office, logic demanded that if others formed a Ministry, the League Party should express its want of confidence in such a minority Ministry, apart from other considerations.

On the other hand an influential group led by Mr. Jinnah held the view, it appears that in view of the attitude of the Congress towards the League the Muslim League Party would be serving its own interests best, if it remained neutral, when the no-confidence motion came up for voting.

NO SUPPORT TO "PUPPETS."

In either case any support to "Puppets" was ruled out of consideration.

After two hours deliberations, when it became clear that a majority of the members were in favour of passing a vote of no-confidence in the "Puppets", it was decided that the Party in the Legislatures should be given the power to take decisions as the situation demanded.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Party in the legislatures, who was away at Surat, did not attend the meeting.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was issued:

"A joint meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Parliamentary Board and members of the League Party in the Assembly and the Council, was held on Sunday to discuss various matters, which are likely to come up before the Legislatures on the 19th and thereafter.

"After discussion and exchange of views, it was left to the Muslim League Party in the Assembly and the Council to act in such a manner as may appear to them proper and take such a decision as they may consider right as the situation may present them during the two or three days."

LOSS TO COOPER CABINET.

This decision of the meeting means that the present Ministry of Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper, will not get the support of 22 members of the Provincial Assembly, in addition to the 93 members, who have sent in a representation to the Governor, expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

MALAVIYA WELCOMES WARDHA DECISION

Prospect Of United Action In Legislatures

NEW DELHI, July 11.

Pandit Malaviya has made the following statement on the Wardha decision:—

"They are wrong who say that the Congress wasted three months in its efforts to get assurances which were unnecessary. The discussions that have taken place have been of great value. It was the demand of the Congress for assurances that called forth declarations from Lord Zetland, Lord Stanley and the Viceroy. As the Working Committee observed these statements fall short of the assurances demanded in their terms, exhibit a desire to approach the Congress demand and they all aimed at assuring Congressmen that it would be only under very exceptional circumstances that the Governors will think of interfering with the constitutional activities of Ministers or of setting aside their advice or of using their special powers. The position of the Congress has thus become stronger than three months ago and Congressmen will be able to take up offices with greater confidence than they could if these declarations had not been made.

RIGHT DECISION.

The decision of the Working Committee, therefore, to permit Provincial Congress Leaders to take up office was only the proper one to adopt and it has rightly been generally accepted as such throughout the country. The Congress of course is bound to take every step it can to end the obnoxious New Act as early as possible, but it will take some time to do so. In the meantime, in view of the deplorable condition of the masses, the Congress is justified in seizing the opportunity that the New Act has offered for such constructive effort as it is possible for it to make towards building up the manhood of the nation both politically and economically.

HIS HOPES.

The Congress for fifty years has appealed to the Government to adopt various measures for improving the lot of the teeming millions in this country. The Government has miserably failed to make adequate response this appeal. I have no doubt that notwithstanding the limitations and handicaps imposed on Provincial Governments under the Act, the Congress Party will be able to place on the Statute Book some important measures which it has so long so vainly advocated and to carry out some of its published programme for improving the condition of the people.

UNITED ACTION IN LEGISLATURE.

This will no doubt be done in the Provinces where the Congress is in majority in the Legislature, but I hope with confidence that even in the remaining five provinces all nationalist Indians will unite with the Congress in passing measures and adopting steps for national advancement, (about the justice and necessity of which there has been general unanimity in the country for the last fifty years) in order to accelerate the advent of Complete National Self-Government which is the 'sine quo non' for the protection and promotion of the nation's honour and for placing India on a footing of equality with other free countries in the world."—A.P.

NOTE OF DISCORD AMIDST CHORUS OF APPROVAL

Masani Criticises Wardha Decision, But Asks Congress Committee To Strengthen Congress Cabinets

TRICHINOPOLY, July 11.

"The Congress Fly has at last walked into the parlour of the Imperialist Spider and all the spiders, big and small, are rejoicing. I make no apology for striking a note of discord in this harmonious chorus of approval, satisfaction and jubilation with which the country has been echoing since July 7 when the Congress Working Committee took its important decision for the formation of Congress Cabinets." declared Mr. M. R. Masani, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, presiding at the Trichy Taluk Political Conference to-day.

Mr. Masani said that the majority of the Working Committee had been unfair in taking the decision without first calling a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. It was a climb-down and abandoning of the All India Congress Committee's terms for acceptance of office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

Proceeding Mr. Masani said that they were now faced with the accomplished fact. On July 15 Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will be the Chief Minister and they will have to adjust themselves to the new situation and make the best of it. There were of course some pleasant features about the new situation, but there were certain dangers as well. "The crux of the matter of course is that the Government of India Act of 1935 is devised as an instrument for the perpetuation of foreign domination and anyone, however patriotic and however astute, will be in mortal danger of becoming part of the imperialist machine if he remains there for any length of time. Congress organisations can do a lot to help in this connection. They can strengthen the Congress Cabinets in carrying out the declared policy of the Congress by persistent propaganda among the masses for popularising both the general programme of the Congress and the day-to-day programme of the Cabinets."

NEXT TASK.

Mr. Masani said that by all these means they could prevent the Cabinets from drifting away and getting out of touch with the Congress and public opinion.

Mr. Masani expressed strongly his disapproval against the Congress coalising with other groups in the Provinces where they were in a minority. Lastly he said that their efforts now would be to see that the six provinces where they were in a majority refused to participate in the proposed Federation.—A.P.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENTS

Important Changes In Personnel

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 10.

Several important changes are in progress in the high posts in the Indian Stores Department. Major J. E. Young Deputy Director of Purchases, has proceeded on six months' leave out of India, and Mr. K. K. Bose is officiating in that post.

Mr. S. C. Latiff has assumed charge of the Controller of Purchases, Karachi, vice Mr. G. T. Thadani who has left for Calcutta to take over charge from Mr. P. J. Gahan, Controller of Purchases, Calcutta, the latter proceeding next week on long leave, preparatory to retirement.

Manu Subedar Meets Viceroy

SIMLA, (By Mail)

The Viceroy granted interviews to Mr Manu Subedar and Mr. H. W. Hogg

DIFFICULT AND TRYING PHASE

Dr. Syed Mahmud On Office Acceptance Decision

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

"The Congress has entered into a most difficult and trying phase. Every Congressman must consider himself to be the Government, which means he should realise his responsibilities as a Congressman to the country," said Dr Syed Mahmud, the Bihar Congress Leader, interviewed by the Associated Press.

"It is true", he added, "that the country has great respect for the Congress, but it is equally true that neither the masses nor the classes have faith that the Congress will run the Administration efficiently and impartially. If we are able to achieve these two things, we shall be nearer our goal by ten years; otherwise our progress will be retarded by thirty years."

Continuing, Dr. Syed Mahmud stated: "It must honestly be admitted that we have not given a good account of ourselves wherever and whenever we have handled district and municipal boards. Let us hope that the Congress organisation will justify the confidence which the country has placed in it."—A.P.

Chhatari Ministry's Resignation

LUCKNOW, July 10.

It is understood that the Nawab of Chhatari, Premier, has tendered his resignation on behalf of the Cabinet to the Governor, who arrived this morning. A long sitting of the U. P. Cabinet was held this morning. This was the last meeting of the out-going Cabinet.—

It is understood that the Governor has requested the Nawab of Chhatari and his colleagues to remain in office until the new Government is formed. The Governor has asked Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant to see him on Monday next in connection with the formation of the new ministry.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

THE NEXT MORNING A PLANE CIRCLES HIGH OVER THE SWISS ALPS----
6-11
SO THAT IS ARCY --IT'S CERTAINLY ISOLATED ENOUGH!
YES, INSPECTOR, THAT'S WHAT MAKES THESE ROBBERIES SO ASTOUNDING—
THE ONLY ENTRANCE TO ARCY IS THE RAILROAD, GUARDED DAY AND NIGHT- YET SOMEHOW THESE ROBBERS GET THROUGH!
AN ENGLISH PLANE! BETTER TELL DOC ABOUT THIS, SO WE'LL BE READY FOR ACTION!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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